REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,993.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.......... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Heasman, as above, on SATURDAY, the 15th December 1877.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1,945 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on SATURDAY, the 8th Dec. 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on THURSDAY, the 6th December 1877, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer, to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th December 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 11th December 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15 (Including Wines)	£4 (Without food.)
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.
CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
INDIA	2,289	500	December	22
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	January	5
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	„	19
THESSALY	......	......	February	2
EUROPA	2,277	424	„	16
CASTALIA	2,200	424	To follow.	

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	„ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H P. nominal, Captain F. Tregarthen, will sail on SATURDAY, the 8th December, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,397 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, about the 29th December, and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, about the 12th January.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 1, 1877.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen Cash Rs. 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE
A GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
at the above Hall on
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8th.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Unreserved	Re. 1

Plan may be seen and seats secured at
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	10th Dec.
(s)	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th do.
	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	24th do.
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Sabot	31st do.
					1878
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan
(s)	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
	CHINA	2016	450	T. Alderton	21st do.
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, November 28, 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.		
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	11th Dec.	at 3 p. m.
MONGOLIA	2833	600	A. Coleman	25th Dec.	do.
INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	8th Jan.	do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.		
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th Dec.	at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	4th Jan.	do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th November 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1878.
At the usual low rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.
A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
on sale at the several establishments of
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE LOVER'S LAMP

Is portable, safe. and cleanly ; requires no dressing or trimming ; can be lighted readily ; will burn without attention for eighteen hours ; and is the cheapest and best Night Light in the world.

With Box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0 ; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen do. Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

REDUCED PRICES.
Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound. Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.
The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted
DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, the LEASE, GOOD-WILL, FURNITURE and FIXTURES of the WAVERLEY HOTEL. Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE, a pair of AUSTRALIAN MARES and a MAIL PHAETON, complete. For particulars apply to Captain BECK, 34, Marine Lines.

FOR SALE, a BOAT-SHAPED PHAETON and IRON GREY HORSES with Harness ; the complete turn-out Rs. 1,350. Apply to B., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BILLIARDS.—The patent united long CUE and REST for straightness and direct stroke, Rs. 15 each. Terms Cash. Apply to L. MARKS, Waverley Hotel, Fort

LOST, between the Ship Palmerston and Byculla, a number of SHIPS' DISCHARGES, belonging to JAMES DAVIS, Steward. A REWARD will be given on their being handed into the Shipping Office, Bombay.

WANTED, a COMPETENT INSTRUCTOR (to enlist if possible) for Regimental Drums and Flutes. Apply with copy of testimonials and stating terms, &c., to THE ADJUTANT, 17th Regiment Native Infantry, Surat.

FOR TROOPING SEASON OF 1877-78—DEOLALEE, CAMP BHAGOOR—Just unpacked, a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of Oilman's Stores, Wines, Spirits, &c. Revised Price List on application at KHURSEDJEE'S.

FRESH HAMS AND BACON JUST RECEIVED.
J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Lessee .... DAVE CARSON.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL,
VARIETY AND COMEDY COMPANY.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1877.

SEVENTH CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA
OF
THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ACTRESS,
MADAME DRULIN,
who will appear as
FANCHETTE
IN DIBDIN'S MUSICAL FARCE,
THE TWO GREGORIES,
SUPPORTED BY
MR. S. PHELPS,
MRS. HARRY LESLIE,
MR. GEO. NORVILLE, AND MR. J. B. FERRELL.

☞ REDUCTION OF PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. ☜

Dress Circle	Rs. 3	Stalls	Rs. 2
Upper Circle	„ 1	Pit	As. 8

A Plan of the Theatre may be seen, and seats secured, at Messrs. S. Rose & Co., 9, Rampart Row.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.
☞ MINSTRELSY. ☜
Mrs. Carson will preside at the Pianoforte.

Introductory Overture	Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—" Operatic"	Dave Carson's Choir.
Ballad—" Don't be angry with me Darling"	Mr. Horace Norman.
Comic—" I." stands for Ireland	Mr. J. Rollings.
Serenade—" Fair Lady I'm waiting for thee"	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Song—" The Boatman's Song"	Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Comic—" The Fellow that looks like me"	Dave Carson.
New Song—" Chasing away"	Mr. Geo. Norville.

Part First will terminate with, by general desire,
THE SWISS WARBLERS,
Introducing Dave Carson's Extraordinary Tyrolean Imitations.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.
☞ VARIETY!! ☜

VOCAL QUARTETTE—" By Celia's Arbour."
(Poetry by T. Moore ; Music by Horsley.)
Messrs. FERRELL, NORVILLE, NORMAN, AND ARNOLD.

SONG & DANCE : " HANDSOME AS A ROSE."
MR. J. ROLLINGS.

To be followed by
DAVE CARSON
AS
THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.
Introducing his Wonderful Imitation of
THE BLUE-TAILED FLY.

SONG.—" NIL DESPERANDUM."
MR. J. E. ARNOLD.

LITTLE ETTA
AS
JACK BOWLINE, THE BRITISH TAR,
WITH NAUTICAL SONG AND HORNPIPE.

VIOLIN SOLO :—HOME, SWEET HOME—AIR : VAR.
MR. FRANK STEWART.

CHAMPION AMERICAN PRIZE JIG,
(By desire)
MR. J. ROLLINGS.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART THIRD.
☞ OPERETTA!!! ☜

The Evening's Entertainment will terminate with Charles Dibdin's Popular Musical Farce, entitled,

THE TWO GREGORIES.

CHARACTERS.

John Bull, Esq. (a young Englishman)	Mr. Geo. Norville.
Mr. Gregory	Mr. S. Phelps.
Gregory	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Mrs. Gregory	Mrs. Harry Leslie.
FANCHETTE	MADAME DRULIN.

SCENE .... PARIS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3	Stalls	Rs. 2
Upper Circle	„ 1	Pit	As. 8

Children under 12 years of age—Half Price to Dress Circle only
CHILDREN IN ARMS—Rs. 50.

Seats may be secured at
Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8 P. M. Trouble begins at 9.
Palkees and other conveyances may be ordered for 11-15.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. OLYMPIA

WILL SAIL for NAPLES and LIVERPOOL on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, positively.
For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY HUNT.—The MEMBERS of the Bombay Hunt are reminded that a MEETING will be held TO-DAY in Graham's Buildings at 5-30 p.m., to decide as to the disposal of the Balance now standing at the credit of the Hunt.

GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

AT the suggestion of several Ratepayers of Bombay, the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association beg to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY on THURSDAY, the 6th December 1877, at 5-30 p.m., at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to consider and adopt a representation to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay regarding the By-Laws about to be submitted for confirmation to that body. The public is invited to attend.

By Order,
YASAVANT WASSUDEO ATHALYE,
Secretary.

Bombay Association Rooms, 18, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, 4th December 1877.

PHOTOGRAPH SCRAP ALBUMS, French Morocco, oblong, gilt tooled, 14 inches by 10, each consisting of 25 leaves of superfine cardboard on cloth joints, Rs. 15.

THACKER & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

INDIAN PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
The Pleasures of Dreaming, a Poem ; by Thomas Holtham, dedicated by permission to H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse.	0	8
Notes on English Prosody, containing answers to all the Questions in Prosody proposed at the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay ; by A. C. Houston	0	4
Food Tables ; by I. B. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay	1	12
The " Hedayat Namah," a Treatise in the Veterinary Art ; by Farrier Major Bunnay Khan, of the Poona Horse, Illustrated, (in Hindoostanee)	2	8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

THE NERIAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

MILLS AT NERIAD :—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 20th December 1877, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September 1877.
2. To appoint Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAVERILALL UMIASHANKER & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Fort, No. 1, Church Lane, Bombay, Dec. 4, 1877.

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments received by the Undersigned during the past six years confirm the unrivalled qualities which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per doz. Qts. in Bombay	Cash Rs. 5	12
Do. Pts. do.	„ „ 3	12

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice matured Spirit	27	0
OLD BRANDY, a sound wholesome spirit	23	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND COMPANY.

FIRST SHOW
OF
NEW MATERIALS
THIS DAY,
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

For further particulars see advertisement in another column.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30	„ 3 4
„ 3	TRIUMPH	„ 28	„ 3 0
„ 4	IONE	„ 24	„ 2 8

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA	„ 15	„ 1 12

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 8
„ 6	MEDON	„ 20	„ 2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX	„ 8	„ 2 0
„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 9	NYMPH	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA	„ 15	„ 1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
(LONDON AND BOMBAY),
HAVE ROCEIVED THE FOLLOWING GOODS :—

Billiard Tables (solid mahogany, full size) complete	from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1,200
The Champion Billiard Table (patented by John Roberts & Co)	„ 1,350
Billiard Lamps with the new patent Silber Burners	„ 120 to „ 200
The Champion Cues (as used by John Roberts, Junior each	„ 15
Billiard Cues, plain, ash	„ 3 to „ 6
Billiard Balls of best African ivory, match size, set of three	„ 30
Pool Balls, do. per set of nine	„ 72
Pyramid balls, do. per set of sixteen	„ 128
Cotton or new Patent Celluloid Balls, per set of three	„ 22
Billiard cloth, complete for Table and Cushions	„ 75 to „ 120
Cue-tips, guaranteed best make	As. 8

Billiard irons, brushes, covers, chalk, marking boards and all Billiard requisites, at lowest prices.

Billiard Tables recovered with new cloth, recushioned with patent India-rubber, removed, and all repairs executed with quick despatch under the supervision of an experienced foreman.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co. have also for sale a splendid assortment of
CRICKETING MATERIALS,
Comprising Bats, Balls, Stumps, &c.
ARCHERY.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bows, Arrows, Quivers, Arm-guards, &c.

The Billiard Tables, &c., have been made under the special supervision of our Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, JUNIOR (the Champion Billiard-player) and no article leaves our manufactory at London unless examined by him. We are therefore confident that our customers will be perfectly satisfied with the execution of any orders they may entrust us with.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, and 367, STRAND, LONDON.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following :—

Ladies' Fans.
Ladies' Belt with Satchels.
Ladies' Sunshades.
Ladies' Umbrellas.
Gents' Cotton and Silk Umbrellas.
Ladies' White Lisle Hose.
Ladies' Striped Lisle Hose.
Ladies' White Cotton Hose.
Children's Cotton Socks.
Infants' Blankets.
Striped Austrian Rugs.
Silk Rugs.
Scarlet Blankets.
White Best Wool Blankets.
Toilet Covers.
Counterpanes.
Coloured Table Covers.
Damask Cloths.
Ladies' Fitted Bags.
Ladies' Wool Shawls.
Cambric Shirtings.
Plain and Fancy Flannels, Shrunk.
Gentlemen's Socks.
Reading Lamps.
Piesse and Lubin's Scents.
Rimmel's Toilet Soap.
Hair Brushes.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Writing Desks.
Gents' Black Hide Fitted Bags.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' Fancy Silk Scarves.
Boys' Undervests.
Ladies' Doe Gauntlet Gloves.
Ladies' Dogskin Gauntlet Gloves.
Ladies' White Lisle Gloves.
Ladies' Tan Gauntlet Gloves.
Gents' Kid Gloves.
Gents' White Lisle Gloves.
Gents' White Doe Gloves.
Ladies' Hats and Helmets in great variety.
Ladies' Collars and Cuffs.
Ladies' Cardigan Jackets.
Gents' Cardigan Jackets.
Gentlemen's Banians.
Portable Wash Stands.
Portable Baths all Sizes.
Ladies' Jewellery Cases.
Chubbs' Cash Boxes.
Portable Camp Bedsteads.
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete.
Gents' Dress and Calf Boots.
Bath Dressing Gowns.
Cash's Patent Towels.
Novelties in Gent's Scarves and Ties.
Ladies Hand Bags.
Courier Bags.
Solid Leather Trunks.
Soap Boxes.
Filters, Covered Wicker.
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Gents' do. do.
Ladies' Cambric ½ Doz. Boxes.
Water-Proof Dressing Cases.
Ladies' Costumes.
Boys' Knickerbocker Suits.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THACKER & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS NOW ON HAND.

WHATMAN'S SOLID SKETCH BOOKS AND BLOCKS OF VARIOUS SIZES.

Chesterman's 100 feet Steel Measuring Chains	Rs. 16	0
Tracing Paper, 30 by 40, per quire	5	8
Prepared Canvas, 45 and 54 inch wide, in roll of 6 yards, at 25 and	32	0
Oil Sketching Paper, 30 by 21, per sheet	1	0
Metallic Measuring Tapes, 50 and 100 feet, at 6 and	10	0
Liquid Indian Ink, per bottle.	1	4
Oil Sketching Blocks, 10 by 7 and 14 by 10, at 6 and	9	8
Spring Steel Tapes of various sizes.		
Japanned Tin Stationery Cases with drawer	24	0
„ „ Artists' Water Bottles of various sizes.		
Dry Water Color Boxes of various sizes.		
Flat Camel-hair Brushes.		
Paper for Levelling Staves, per set	4	8
Book Slates, black, bostonite	3	0
Military Prismatic Compasses without Stands	40	0
Gillott's Mapping Pens, per Card	1	4
Goupil's Carte de Visite Photos—10 as. and unmounted 8 as.		
Portable Camera Obscura	100	0
Fancy "Repp" Notepaper and Envelopes of various sizes.		
2 Feet Boxwood Pocket Rules.	6	8
Boxwood "Aldershot" Protractors	2	12
Electrum Hair Dividers	10	8
Ditto Bow Pencils	6	8
White Mounting Boards, 52 by 31		
Walnutwood Inkstands of various sizes, at 8 to	35	0
Handsome Velvet Easel Album, at 26 and	28	0
Brass Rolling Parallel Rulers, 12 and 15 inch, at 24 and	28	0
Handsome Graphescope, complete	35	0
Sets of Mathematical Instruments, at 40 to	115	0
Elliott's best Camera Lucida	55	0
Newman's Moist Slow-Drying Colors in tubes		
Brass Dividers, 5 and 6 inch, at 4-8 and	5	0
Proportional Compass in case,	28	0
Spring Bow Pens, Pencils, and Dividers, each	4	8
Set of Spring Bows in case	12	8
Pillar and Napier Compass, 13-4 to	30	0
Half sets Mathematical Instruments	15	0
Sets of Boxwood Plotting Scales, complete in case	20	0
Spare do. do. each	3	0
Drawing Pens, 2 to	5	8
Stencil Ink and Brushes		
Levelling Books	2	0
Continuous Cartoon Paper, in Roll of 25 yards	25	0
Whatman's Antiquarian Drawing paper, 52 by 31, per sheet	2	8
Double Elephant Cartridge paper, 40 by 26, per quire	5	0
Manuscript Book, Post 8vo, with lock and key	4	12
Tourist Writing Cases	8	8
Press Copying Book Foolscap and 4to., at 5-8 and	7	0
Drawing pencils HHH and BB, per dozen	2	4
Faber's Red and Blue Pencils, per dozen	4	8
Bottle India Rubber pieces	0	6
Perry's and Mordan's Leads for Pencils		
Pencils for Mathematical Instruments, per dozen	2	8
Elliott's Optical Squares in cases	18	8
6 Inch Brass Circular Protractor in case	24	0
Penny's Metallic Note Books.	2	4
Treacher's Gilt Library Pens, per gross	6	0
Mounted Drawing Paper in Roll of 25 yards, 40 and 52 inch wide, per roll 115 &	200	0
Smith's Russia Despatch Box, with Cover complete.	165	0
Perry's and DeLa Rue's Spring Inkstands, assorted sizes.		
Smith's Solid Leather Writing cases	17	8
Double Elephant, extra thick, Drawing paper, per sheet	1	8
Race Games with Board complete	13	4
Carte de Visite Albums, 16 to	25	0
14 Inch Dumpy Levels in cases with stands	335	0
Tucker's Medium Size Hand Lanterns	6	0
Sky and Wash Dye Sable Brushes		
4 inch Aneroid Barometer, in case	55	0
Students' Writing Cases	40	0
6 Inch Courier Bags	9	0
Carte de Visite and Cabinet Frames, 1-4 and	2	8
Boxwood Architects' Scales	3	12
Stephen's Blue Black Ink.		
Inland ½ tola Notepaper and Envelopes.		
Colt's Government Army Revolvers in Oak cases	80	0
Binoculars at Rs. 50, Rs. 80,	100	0
Steward's Lord Bury Telescope	75	0

Glass Paper Weights at various prices.
Glass Inkstands of various kinds.
Christmas Cards in great variety.

THACKER & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1877-78.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

ARE now making their FIRST SHOW of NEW MATERIALS in the following Departments :—

SILKS.
Black, Coloured and Fancy.

JAPANESE SILKS.
Striped, Plain,
AND
Damassé.
18 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

SILK VELVETS.
Black
and in every colour.

SPECIAL
SILK FINISH VELVETS
for
COSTUMES,
in every shade of colour,
24 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

DRESS MATERIALS.

Just to hand a large and choice selection of the newest Fabrics in the most fashionable shades of colour, including

Poplins,
Lustres,
Camlets,
Beiges,
Mohairs and
Grenadines.

From 4 annas to Re. 1-8 per yard.

THE NEW MATERIAL
"PEEP O'DAY."
26 inches wide, Re. 1-4 per yard.

Homespuns,
Camels' Hair,
Serges,
Satin Cloths,
Victoria Cords.

From Annas 8 to Rs. 2 per yard.

NEW WARM MATERIALS.
Snowflake.
27 inch, Re. 1-12 per yard.

PANAMA CLOTH.
27 inch, Re. 1-4 per yard.

THE OSBORNE SERGE.
Light in Texture.
27 inch, 8 Annas per yard.

MUSLINS,
Plain and Printed,
in great variety,
from 8 Annas per yard.

PRINTED CAMBRICS.

THE NEW GALATEA BATISTE
FOR
LADIES' MORNING DRESSES,
32 inches wide,
6 Annas and 8 Annas per yard.
"*These are particularly worthy of notice.*"

TRIMMINGS.
Floral Galloons,
Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per dozen.

SILK CORD
in every colour
Rs. 2 per dozen.

SEQUENTS BUTTONS.
White Pearl and Smoke Pearl.
Re. 1-8 and Re. 1-12
Per set of 2 dozen.

RIBBONS,
Plain and Damassé,
in all shades.

KID GLOVES,
Best French makes,
Double Buttons.

Pale Tints,
Medium Tints,
White and Black,
Rs. 3 per pair.

SWISS EMBROIDERY.
For Trimming Ladies' Morning Wraps
SCOLLOPS AND INSERTIONS
1 inch to 3 inches wide.
Rs. 2 to Rs. 7
Per dozen yards.

PATTERNS SENT *POST FREE* ON APPLICATION.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 4TH DEC. 1877.

THE Home advices received to-day have not been particularly lively, but there are nevertheless symptoms, or rather more doing here, and it is evident that we are not far off a more active state of business generally. The Christmas holidays will doubtless interfere with continued activity, but after that we may look for a decided improvement on the stagnation of the past six months.

Consols in London yesterday were quoted at 95 11-16, which, if correct, indicates a decline of ¼ per cent. French Rentes remain at 107.

The London General Produce Markets were unaltered, but arrival quotations for Wheat show a decline of 1s. per quarter, and Calcutta Linseed had declined 9d. to arrive and 1s. per quarter ex-warehouse.

Piece Goods in Manchester were steady but unchanged, and the Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, sales 10,000 bales, spot quotations unaltered. Yesterday's New York advices, however, were stronger in tone, Futures being quoted 1-16 cent per lb. higher, and the receipts at the ports being small, it is not unlikely that we may hear of greater firmness at to-day's market. There can be no doubt, however, that an uneasy feeling respecting the political situation is gaining ground at Home, and unless there is an early prospect of the war coming to an end, even the great strength of the statistical position may fail to cause a material advance in prices.

Yesterday's New York telegrams quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11½, February shipment at 11½ cents. per lb. The receipts at the ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Two days' Receipts	41,000	44,000	31,000
Three " "	62,000	65,000	66,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,566,000	1,909,000	1,656,000

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 54d. per oz., nor can we learn from private sources that there is any actual change in the position. There are no buyers at the rate, and at the same time there is no pressure to sell, so that we may take it as pretty evident that no alteration of importance is likely to take place until it is seen how the market stands the test of the renewal of Council drafts to-morrow week. The American telegram to-day certainly throws no new light on the subject, if anything: it may be taken as rather against than in favour of Silver.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning at yesterday's closing rates, but owing to the receipt of slightly stronger advices from Calcutta a partial advance of 1-16d. was established in Bank paper. At the same time there are perhaps a few more private bills offering, and this, coupled with the absence of demand for remittance, is the only strong point in the market. Money is plentiful for the extreme end, and seems likely to become more so for some weeks to come. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8 11-16d. per Rupee.
Do. „ 6 months' sight . 1s. 9¼d. to 3-16 „
Credits „ 3 „ „ ...1s. 9 1-16d. „
Documents „ 3 „ „ ...1s. 9½d. „

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and the same may be said of Government paper, which is quiet at previous prices, say:—Fours, Rs. 94 to ¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102 to ¼.

THE SHARE MARKET remains very quiet and there are few fluctuations in rates to notice. Banks are all unchanged, as also are Land Companies, and in Press shares the only movement is a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving Companies are steady but not active. We quote an advance of Rs. 20 in Coloba, Rs. 35 in Fleming and Rs. 5 in Great Eastern and Oriental.

COTTON has been in comparatively active request to-day at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but sellers have been unwilling to operate and the business done has consequently been limited. Reports from up-country are most unfavourable as regards the quality of present arrivals of new Omras, and should we hear of more rain, it seems probable that the quality of the second pickings will not show much improvement. In Omras we hear of sales of December delivery of Good at Rs. 206, F. G. F. at Rs. 203, and G. F. at Rs. 199, and in Ginned Broach Good, all February delivery at Rs. 215 per candy f. p. In old Cotton a steady business is still being done by the local mills in Dholleras and some small lots of Omras at Rs. 203 for F. G. F.

SEEDS are unaltered throughout, and for WHEAT the demand for export is a trifle quieter owing to weaker accounts from Home.

FREIGHTS are slightly steadier by steamer. For Liverpool the rate for ready shipment is 25s., and for January 30s. is quoted but consignees ask 35s. per ton. A large business has been done for the Mediterranean ports during the past few days, and rates are generally 2s. 6d. per ton higher all round. By sail there is still an entire absence of enquiry.

PIECE GOODS have undergone no quotable change, the business doing being still only about 250 packages per day at previous rates.

COALS are unaltered. A sale of Davison's West Hartley to arrive is reported at Rs. 19 per ton alongside.

CASH BALANCES.

MONEY in the Public Treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of the month of October 1877, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1876 and 1875:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Govt. of India	Rs. 2,53,58,931	Rs. 3,73,36,590	Rs. 1,73,93,841
Bengal	1,95,23,887	93,67,513	90,88,747
Assam	31,14,796	24,27,667	24,05,619
British Burmah	49,26,403	39,24,482	29,88,569
N.-W. Provinces	1,40,76,635	1,47,32,133	95,18,725
Oudh	48,66,838	41,27,884	24,43,676
Punjab	99,76,526	98,27,861	95,66,815
Bombay	1,73,01,154	1,88,68,590	1,49,02,277
Central Provinces	34,35,160	35,16,659	31,24,437
Madras	2,10,62,062	1,28,61,166	1,37,01,116
TOTAL	12,36,51,904	11,69,30,527	9,06,33,832

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE HIATE FATHE ISSILAMO, 99 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE S. S. VORTIGERN, 876 tons, Captain C. W. Reid sailed yesterday for Colombo, with a original cargo to be carried into the same bottom.

THE SHIP SHIELD, 966 tons, Captain S. Mosher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	H. M. S. Diamond	Bosanquet	Aden, Nov 22.
	Shield	Mosher	Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Vortigern (s)	Reid	Colombo.
	Akola (s)	Hay	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Hermit	Thomas	Rangoon.
	Ey. Moombarie	Nacoda	Mozambique.

The HAIFE FATHE LESILAMO, Nacoda, to Mozambique, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Royal Crown, to Marseilles, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per City of Canterbury—From Liverpool: Mr A Caulfield, Mr and Mrs D Stocker, Mrs R D Gerard, Mr Gerard, Mr Gerard, Mr McElroy, Miss Gennings, Miss Mary Gennings, Miss Helen Gennings, Mr Dertband, Mr Dunne, Mrs Kingston and child, Mr Auchterlony, Mrs and Dr Clark and child, Mr and Mrs Martin and child, Mr Hyde, Mr Mackinnon, Mr and Mrs E F Hudson, Dr and Mrs Hutcheson, Miss Annie Hutcheson, Miss Alice Hutcheson, Mr W Hutcheson, Mr Tye, Mr Robson. From Port Said: Mr Boson.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 4.

FROM LONDON.

Oimara—5 bales printing paper and 1 case foolscap paper, Rhicon Sons and Co; 611 bundles iron, Abdoollally Sumsoodin; 29 packages medicine, B S Madan and Co; 25 cases copper sheathing and 25 cases copper sheets, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Scotland s—2 casks brandy and 1 cask old tom, M B Setna; 25 casks Salamoniac, Morarjee Natha.

FROM GLASGOW.

Olympia s—150 casks pale ale, Wallace and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—34 bales hides and skins, Mahamedally Abdoollah and Co; 8¾ cwts myrabolams, Chatarbhoy Khimjee; 225 cwts coir yarn, Moosa Haitha and Co: 400 cwts wheat, Hurridass Gangjee; 2,400¾ cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 18 bales hemp, A Muncherjee; 30 bales wool, Dwarkadass Jetha; 32 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 200 bales wool, Ralli Brothers; 25 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 780 cwts wheat, Rambally Albyee; 35 bales wool, Khatoor Veerjee; 250 cwts wheat, Hurry Dewsey.

Travancore s—400 cwts wheat, Currim Fuckerbhoy; 28 bales hemp, H Pestonjee, 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Olympia s—4,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lombard s—325 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Airy s—2,250 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
W H Atkinson s—130 cwts horse, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Travancore s—1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

A GENOA.

Olympia s—2,250 cwts linseed Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Shadwan's—890 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore s—10 bales twist, Wye Kee; 24 cases sharkfins, Mamedbhoy Amiroodin; 25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 45 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 9 cases sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 101 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 7 cases peacock feathers, 30 cases sharkfins, and 45 bales twist, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy; 180 boxes broken glass, Currimbhoy Ebram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 3rd December 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·943
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·9
Dew Point	65·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·845
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	70·9
General Direction of wind	NNE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours	257.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1364 Childwall Hall (s), Tregarthen—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1114 F. W. Harris (s), Shildraki—The Captain.
1528 Olympia (s), Craig—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1305 Adriana, Sinclair.
1055 Schleswig Bride, Guttrie.

FOR ANTWERP.

993 Shadwan (s), Kennedy—W. and. A. Graham.

FOR RANGOON.

1286 Annot Lyle, English—The Capt-in
343 Flying Cloud, Williams—The Captain.
1421 Lancashire, May—Finlay, Muir & Co.
706 Zancla (s), King—W. Nicol, & Co.

FOR HULL.

1267 Menzaleh (s), Parker—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

2299 Australia (s), Cates—Mails, 3rd December.
781 Adria (s), Stewart—P. and O. Co.
2091 Mirzapore(s), Parish—Mails, 11th Dec.

FOR ABERDEEN.

1109 Amaryllo (s), Blackburn—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1230 Airy (s), Wilkie—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1498 Eildonhope, Fleet—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1442 Ganos (s), Wright—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1488 Helios (s), Smith—Killick Nixon & Co.
1861 Marina (s), Ramsay—Hajee Cassom.
1250 Tagus (s), Clark—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

873 W. H. Atkinson (s) Arland—The Captain.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1132 Lombard (s), Anderson—Volkart Brothers.
861 Milton (s), Johansen—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR SINGAPORE.

527 Chatanooga, Freeman—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

990 Border Chieftain (s), Nicol—Hajee Zaneb Abadeen.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

296 Mittilla, Nacoda.

FOR CALAIS.

973 Trafalgar (s), Meiki—George Lockhart & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Stewart—Mails, 7th December.

FOR HAVRE.

759 Lady Clare (s), Jarvis—Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1172 Travancore (s), Baratt—Mail 10th Dec.

NOT FIXED.

821 Agra, Hutchinson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1533 Anglo America, Jordon.
1166 Alabama (s), Green—The Captain.
1236 Annie Froste, Welburne.
1292 Blairhoyle, Bryce—Finlay, Muir & Co
1276 Benefactress, Shields—Finlay Muir & Co.
1508 Blenheim (s), Holland.
1270 Cimbria, Barnstroem, Roberts Owen & Okel.
1430 Cora (s), Coombs—The Captain.
1668 Celia (s), Holmes—Ewart Latham & Co.
1437 Dencone, Gwyn—W. and A. Graham and Co.
1273 Dartford, Richards—W. Nicol & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Bustin—H. F. Soares & Co.
1471 Dunbritton, Emmett—W. Nicol & Co.
1285 Elbana, Leven.
1388 East Lothian, Hamilton—The Captain.
1461 Elwell, Barstow.
1102 Eastern Belle, Featherston.
1313 Florida, Curtis.
1253 Golconda (s), Scaton—P. and O. Co.
887 Glance, Barrett.
1316 Hermon, Dillon.
1336 Harald Harfager (s), Heltberg.
1499 Isac Reed, Coley.
1440 Inspector, Erskine—The Captain.
809 Joseph Hayden, Kruse—Knoop & Co.
1659 James Gray (s) White—Ralli Brothers.
1087 Lord Lytton, Jaskin.
1365 Maggie E. Seed, Whitting—W. and A Graham.
1436 Morna, Smith—The Captain.
1289 Malabar, Dermann—H. F. Soares & Co.
1389 Muskota, Cutten—The Captain.
1859 Northern Light, Kenney—The Captain.
848 Nancy Providence, or due—The Captain.
1120 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. & O. Co.
1353 Omara, Simpson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1209 F. Webster, Cuttine—Killick Nixon & Co.
1283 Palmas, Elias—W. Nicol & Co.
649 Romeo, Clarke—Gladstone Wyllie & Co.
969 Rosa, Brown—Thompson.
1177 Royal Crown (s), Thompson—James Mackintosh & Co.
1189 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.
818 Seaton field, Lawson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
784 Seatos (s), Tilmouth—McCulloch Beyts & Co.
1694 Scotland (s), James—Finlay, Muir & Co.
966 Shield, Masher—The Captain
999 Wilhelm Anton, Deneken—Knoop & Co.
1295 Whittier, Swap.
1174 Xenia, Reynolds.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
2155 Diamond (s), Bosanquet.
727 Flying Fish.
1107 Mariner (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence).
4173 Malabar (s), Kelly.
468 Teazer, Woodhouse.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
310 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
99 Futty Salam, Nacoda.
59 Falor de dia, Nacoda.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
180 Sultan Bashah, Nacoda,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 4.

Brawne, Capt, Bombay RA, on duty, from Nusseerabad.
Miller, Surg, Madras A M D, on duty, from Madras.
Tane, Capt, Madras 48th Regt, on sick leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 4.

Stewart, Major, Bengal 5th P Cavalry, to rejoin, to Edwardesabad

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 1.)

Mr A P Howell, CS, MA, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has obtained privilege leave for three months

Mr J O'Kinealy, Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence of Mr Howell.

The Rev B T Atlay, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain.

The services of Major W Anderson, Officiating 2nd in Command, Malwa Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the death of Colonel (Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) W T Money, Madras Infantry, the names of the undermentioned Officers, standing on the Indian Gradation List as specified:—Col W H Freese, Madras Infantry, is placed on the list of Major-Generals; Major J M Sexton, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels. Captain H G Pritchard, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Majors.

The following promotions are made:—Major A E Downing to be Lieut-Colonel and Captain C E Macaulay (Staff Corps) to be Major.

Lieut-Col F Etson, 1st Battalion, 3rd Foot, Officiating 1st Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General, vice Colonel H F Brooke.

Major M Thompson, Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Adjutant General, vice Colonel T Rattray, on furlough.

Major M C Farrington, 51st Foot, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, vice Major Thompson.

The following Officers to be Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, Class on probation: Lieut M R Spence, Wing Officer 38th N I; Lieut T L Lewis, Wing Officer, 26th N I.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the Service:—W Gillies, D Basu, J A Nelis, A M Crofts, W Coates, and J Hood.

Surgeon-Major L Swaine, Madras Medical Department, to be Officiating Medical Officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Surgeon-Major H Crocker, MD, on furlough

The under-mentioned Officer is granted furlough to Europe:—Surg on E R Johnson, Medical Officer, 33rd N I, private affairs, for two years.

The furlough granted to Captain C C Brownlow, Wing Commander 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is cancelled at his own request.

The services of Major (Brevet Lieut-Colonel) C A deKantzow, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum, with an additional annuity of £52-7-0. Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H T Reid, Bengal Staff Corps, late Superintendent of Chumba Punjab.

Mr W Hyde, Assistant Apothecary, is posted to the Western System of State Railways.

The resignation by Mr H Buchan of his appointment as Accountant, 3rd Grade, Mysore, is accepted.

The services of Mr J C Oman, Accountant 1st Grade, attached to the Office of the Accountant General P W Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, Educational Department.

Major G S Thomason, R E, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, N W Provinces and Oudh, is placed on special duty under the Government of India.

Mr E Rose, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Nizam's State Railway, is transferred to Bombay for employment on the Dhoond and Manmad Railway.

Lieut G M Porter, R E, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Agra Division, Military Works.

Lieut J G Day, R E, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works.

Mr W R Monks, Accountant, 4th Grade, Central Office of Accounts, is granted three months' privilege leave.

GOOD SERVICE PENSION.

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the under-mentioned Officer, in room of Colonel G Selby, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance:—

Colonel Andrew Vance Falls, of the Royal (late Madras) Artillery.

DATES OF COMMISSIONS—2nd Lieut, 11th June 1839, 1st Lieut 17th August 1841, Brevet Captain, 11th June 1854, Captain, 11th April 1855, Lieut-Colonel, 9th June 1862, Brevet-Colonel, 9th June 1867, Colonel, 5th February 1870.

WAR SERVICES—Served in the Southern Mahratta Campaign from 21st October 1844 to 4th February 1845, and was present at the sieges of Punallaghur, Powenghur, Munohur, Munsintosh, also at the capitulation of the Buddorghur, 10th November 1844.

CALENDAR FOR DEC. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	5th, 2h. 55·0m. A.M.
First Quarter	13th, 2h. 25·5m. A.M.
Full Moon	20th, 4h. 42·6m. P.M.
Last Quarter	27th, 11h. 10·9m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
Dec.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 5	.....	6 21	5 20	10 59 m .... s	5 27 m 5 21 a
Th. 6	.....	6 22	5 21	0 10 m 11 42 m	6 9 m 6 1 a
Fr. 7	.....	6 23	5 21	0 48 m 0 22 a	6 48 m 6 39 a
Sat. 8	.....	6 23	5 21	1 25 m 1 4 a	7 30 m 7 16 a
Sun. 9	2nd Sunday in Advent	6 24	5 21	2 0 m 1 47 a	8 10 m 7 55 a
Mon. 10	English mail expected.	6 25	5 22	2 40 m 2 32 a	8 56 m 8 32 a
Tues. 11	.....	6 25	5 22	3 16 m 3 21 a	9 41 m 9 14 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON begs to announce that he has commenced the organisation of a SOCIETY for the PRACTISE of CHORAL MUSIC, under the above title. Intending members may learn the terms of subscription and other particulars by communicating with Mr. PLUMPTON, care of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

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NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BAND.

WANTED, BANDSMEN, from the 1st January 1878. Apply by letter to the President of Band Committee, forwarding references as to character and qualifications. Only men of good character need apply.

T. DUNNE,
Lieutenant and Adjutant B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th November 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRAHAM—December 4th, at Claremont, Malabar Hill, the wife of Donald Graham, of a son.

DEATH.

ASPINWALL—November 30th, at Spring Dale, Coonoor, Florence Euretta, second daughter of J. H. Aspinwall, Esq., of Cochin, aged 18 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BARROW—ROTHNEY—December 29th, at Morar, by the Rev W J Hunt, BA, the Rev. K. E. Barrow, M.A., eldest son of Major-General Joseph Lyon Barrow, C.B., to Amy Eliza second daughter of Brigadier-General Rothney, C.B., CSI.

DEATHS.

ALGAR—November 27th, at Amritsar, Alice Catherine, the beloved wife of Alfred Algar, P. W D.

LACEY—November 28th, at Bangalore, Mrs Lacey, aged 6 years.

THOMSON—November 22nd, at Ajmere, Helen McGregor, the infant daughter of Mr. Campbell Thomson, C.E., aged 2 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1877.

OUR Kurrachee correspondent says that the advent of the Governor to that station had not been accompanied with any announcement about the fate of Sind, and we infer that some disappointment is felt at Sir Richard Temple's silence on a subject of such vital importance to the inhabitants of the Province of Sind. But the question of the redistribution of territory on the Frontier is beyond Sir Richard Temple's control, and was long ago remitted to the India Office for decision. We heard by last mail on the best authority from home that it was settled that Sind was to be annexed to the Punjab, and that Bombay was to receive compensation in the shape of the Central Provinces, though whether this Presidency is to get a whole or only a portion of those Provinces was not finally determined. Who the new Commissioner in Sind would be was not known; but it was hoped that a Bombay officer would be nominated to the post, and that the Sind Commission would remain intact.

THE determination of the Government of Bombay to grant hardly any remissions of land revenue on account of the Famine in the Deccan will put at once on their trial those provisions of the new Civil Procedure Code regulating the execution of decrees which have completely upset the relations previously existing between the money-lender and the ryot. The Deccan Riots Commission showed that, under the law which gave the Civil Courts power to "sell up" a judgment-debtor in order to satisfy a decree, a rapid transfer of landed property was going on in that part of India from the poor cultivator to the rich capitalist; and similar complaints reached the Government of India from other parts of the country. These forced sales gave the more dissatisfaction, because practically it was found that no one would bid against the judgment-creditor, who consequently could, as a rule, buy in the land at his own price. Sir Arthur Hobhouse, moved by representations of the harshness and iniquity of a law which sanctioned such proceedings, and failing to understand that with the progress of civilisation the transfer of property in the land from an impoverished peasantry to well-to-do farmers must go on, and that it would be advantageous to the country to assist this process by granting a clear title with land sold by the Courts and so letting it fetch a fair price, determined to cover the poor cultivator from the attacks of "the village Shylock" with the protecting shield of a paternal Government. He therefore introduced into the new Civil Procedure Code, which came into operation on the 1st of October 1877, sections which effectually preclude a sowkar who lends money to a cultivator from seizing any portion of his debtor's property or punishing him in person for refusal or inability to pay his debt. Under Section 266 it is provided that the following property shall not be liable to attachment or sale:—the necessary wearing apparel of the judgment-debtor, his wife and children; the tools of artizans, implements of husbandry, and such cattle as may in the opinion of the Court be necessary to enable the judgment-debtor to earn his livelihood as an agriculturist; the materials of houses and other buildings belonging to and occupied by agriculturists; books of account; and any right of personal service. The effect of sections 320 to 326 is to transfer the execution of decrees in which a Court has ordered the sale of any interest in immoveable property to the Collector, who is authorized to discharge the judgment-debtor, if he thinks fit, without effecting a sale, and to take the management of the estate into his own hands, raising money upon it in any way he likes to satisfy the judgment debt. To use Sir Arthur Hobhouse's own words, "the Collector will have an almost "absolute discretion as to the mode of raising "money out of the property for a term of "twenty years; and, if it really is the case that "the debtor is a solvent man, provided only that "the best is made of his property, there will be "an opportunity of making the best of it, and "he will eventually pay his debt and get his "land back. If, on the other hand, the term of "twenty years will not suffice for such a process, "the poor man must yield to his fate and be "sold up at last." Finally, the sections 336 to 355 enable any cultivator who has incurred heavier debts than he can afford to pay to get himself declared an insolvent and released from arrest on giving up all his property. The general result of all these exemptions taken together will certainly be to tie the hands of the sowkar and take away the licence he has enjoyed of inflicting misery upon the agricultural peasantry, "under the best-meaning of "Governments, and through the most scientific "of systems."

But it must strike everyone that the new Code will at the same time injure the credit of the ryot, to whom henceforth the village capitalist will lend money much more cautiously and probably at a much higher rate of interest than he could afford to do when the law allowed him facilities for the ready sale of land on which he had made advances. The peasant's land has now ceased to be a convertible form of property; his agricultural implements, his cattle, and his clothing are all put out of the list of articles on which he can borrow money; and what has he left to pledge to the sowkar? Only the crops raised on his land from year to year. Now in the Deccan "the established custom is that the "sowkar provides the seed-corn and feeds the "ryot and his family until the crop is ripe; "making also cash advances to pay revenue instal-"ments, buy bullocks, dig wells, &c." Will this partnership between sowkar and ryot, between the capitalist who finds the money and the cultivator who tills the ground,—a partnership which seems to be essential to the continued cultivation of the land,—be now maintained? Will the security of a share of the crop alone be sufficient to induce him to make the necessary advances? This question must be answered in the negative by anyone who has studied carefully the report of the Deccan Riots Commission. The tendency of the new law will undoubtedly be to drive away capital from the land, and this is, we believe, the most effectual means of stereotyping the poverty of the agricultural population. There are some Government servants, however, who seem to rejoice in the prospect of limiting the investment of capital in the land. Mr. Pedder, in discussing the probable consequences of the law now in force, says:—"That much surplus capital would be withdrawn "from the money-lender's trade is doubtless "true, and that it should seek other employment "would be of the greatest advantage to the coun-"try. No state of things can be worse than that in "which there is but one industry, agriculture, and "one employment for capital, usury." One is amazed at seeing such an opinion expressed at the end of a paper (in the *Nineteenth Century*) the whole drift of which is to show that the great mass of the cultivators in the Deccan are hopelessly involved. If the sowkar contracts his operations, from what source will these poor peasants get the capital they want? It is admitted that three-fifths, and in some districts seven-eighths, of them, have no money of their own; and, if the sowkar abandons them, what then are they to do? Mr. Shambupersad, a member of the Deccan Commission, makes this plain statement:—"The ryots cannot do "without the sowkars; they must have some "people to borrow from, and Government "cannot undertake the business of the sowkars. "No measures should therefore be taken that "may disturb the amicable relation between "the sowkars and the ryots." In spite of this warning, the Government has recklessly stepped in to part the needy borrower from the rich money-lender, and we shall soon see what it has gained by this intervention. We do not forget that the power of handing over the execution of decrees in cases of land sales to the Collector will only be acted upon in any district after the local Government has notified its intention of applying to that district the sections of the Code authorizing this all-important change of procedure, and that no such notification has yet been issued with regard to the Deccan; but the power always exists, even if it be kept in reserve, and capital, which is proverbially timid, knowing that these sections of the Code are held over *in terrorem*, will regulate its dealings with the peasantry by what it feats rather than by what it knows. When, therefore, the ryot goes to the sowkar next year with a copy of Sir Richard Temple's minute on the impolicy of remitting land revenue in his hand, and asks for an advance, not of one only, but of two years' assessment on the security of one year's crop, is it likely that the sowkar will lend him the money he wants? Will he not rather reply:—"The crop may be insufficient to cover such an "advance, and in that case your bond would be "useless to me, as the Government will not let "me sell your land. Since the Sirkar proposes "to take charge of your land, you had "better apply to it to lend you the money "you stand in need of to pay its own de-"mands on the land?" If the sowkars adopt this course, what can the Government do? It must either look on quietly while land goes out of cultivation because the ryots are too poor to till it, or it must become itself the principal money-lender of the country, and undertake the odium of concentrating on itself all the ill-will an indebted peasantry must bear to their creditors, and the risk of all the heavy losses for which the sowkar has reimbursed himself by exacting a high rate of interest and by sales of land, and which would force the Government to resort to the process of wholesale eviction of the peasantry it is so anxious to save from unscrupulous capitalists.

We suspect that it will be found necessary to let the sowkars know that the sections of the Civil Procedure Code on which we have commented will be allowed to remain a dead letter in the Deccan, if the Government intends to collect all the land revenue of this year now held in suspense. It is doubtful if in any case the new mode of executing decrees could be worked. We pity the Collectors if they are to be condemned to manage all the embarrassed estates in the country, and it does not surprise us to hear that several of them have protested most strongly against being charged with such functions in addition to their ordinary duties. What would they say, if they were forced, in addition to this work, to become the bankers of an improvident and ungrateful peasantry? Yet it would seem to be fair that, if the State makes a demand through the Collector which compels the ryot to borrow money, and then interferes through the same agency to ruin the ryot's credit with ordinary bankers by taking his land into its own keeping, it should also get him out of the scrape in which it has thus placed him by advancing him money to pay its own assessment. The result would be ridiculous, no doubt; but what else can be expected from laws passed by a Council which is the most monstrous mockery of representative government ever invented? Legislation in India seems of late years to have degenerated into an eager competition among successive holders of the office of head of the Legislative Department to excel one another in the number of new laws they pass, just as candidates at a competitive examination try to get marks for doing the greatest quantity of work. Their object is of course to justify the existence of a separate Legislative Department, which might have been abolished long ago with great advantage to the country, by keeping the legal mill perpetually at work, grinding out new measures which drive the patient public to despair. The joke of it is that all their laws are codes, which are supposed to settle the law for a generation at least, but which somehow or other need to be revised or superseded by new codes every two or three years. Sir Fitzjames Stephen boasted that he had reduced the law of India to a few codes which any man of ordinary intelligence could understand and which would be as stable as the everlasting hills; but there is scarcely a subject of legislation that can be named on which the law remains the same for six months together. We have had several new codes during the present year, and Mr. Whitley Stokes, aided by that indefatigable amateur lawyer, Mr. T. C. Hope, has a good many others in preparation, so that the supply will never fail. These frequent changes irritate the people, and puzzle even professed lawyers. The Acts are drawn by men who have not given sufficient time and attention to their work, and are passed by a Legislative Council which cannot discuss them profitably because it, as a rule, fails to understand their meaning. The new Civil Procedure Code is an admirable example of the way in which laws are made for India. It was rushed through Council at a break-neck pace because Sir A. Hobhouse wanted to go home to England, and could not leave India till his tale of codes was complete. So ignorant were not only the outside public but even officials of what was being done, that we find Mr. Pedder writing in the *Nineteenth Century* on the 1st of September about certain amendments that might be introduced, in cheerful unconsciousness of the fact that the Code had already become law. Can we wonder that legislation of this kind, carried out with the most contemptuous disregard of the opinions or convenience of anybody but the gentleman in charge of the Legislative Department, is found in practice to be most costly and vexatious to all suitors, and, in many instances, quite unworkable?

THE RANGE OF FIRE-ARMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any of your skilled correspondents kindly inform me (1) what the ordinary range of a pistol revolver is, and (2) what that of a smooth-bore gun is? I ask for this information, because my own experience is against that of two friends of mine, one of whom states that he has seen the firing of a revolver (pistol) that will carry three quarters of a mile, or, say, 1,200 yards, whilst the other gentleman says that he has seen an ordinary smooth-bore kill (with ball) a small alligator at 300 yards.

SHORT RANGE.

THE METEOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—I have seen mention in your paper of the wonderful meteor of the 27th Nov. As it may be of interest, I send you an extract from my official diary referring to it.—I am, &c.,

W. H. WILSON, Major,
District Superintendent of Police, Nassick.

Camp Chandor, Dec. 3.

Extract from the Diary of the District Superintendent of Police, Nassick, for the week ending 1st December 1877.

Camp, Wadali Bhoi, 27th November 1877.

At about 6 p.m. the most splendid meteor I have ever seen burst in an easterly direction. The flash of light on the earth for the moment was as if the sun suddenly had come out in full splendour, and been extinguished. The trail remained visible, growing less and less, for the space of 10 minutes. About 4 minutes after the meteor burst a loud report like the sound of a distant cannon was heard.

Wadali Bhoi, 28th November 1877.

The Chief Constable Chandor reports that the meteor as mentioned in yesterday's entry was seen at Chandor and a report as of the firing of a big gun was

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT KURRACHEE.

KURRACHEE, Dec. 4.

H. E. the Governor has started for Joongshai, near Tatta. A European guard with band was at the station and an Artillery escort. Present, Mr. Melvill, the General and Staff, and the Commandants of Artillery, of the 19th and the 83rd Regiments, and others. There will be a dinner at Kotree this evening. In the morning H. E. proceeds by rail to Butcha, near Sehwan, thence to the Frontier.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, Dec. 4.

H. E. the Governor visited Manora Point to see the ten-ton guns and Harbour Works before landing last evening. Brigadier General Howard Vyse and the Heads of Departments dined at Government House. 100 men of the 19th Regt. N.I. furnished a guard of honour. At 10-30 this morning H. E. the Governor, two of his Staff, and the Collectors of Kurrachee and Hydrabad left for Joongshai to visit the ruins of mosques and tombs at Merkli Hill, near Tatta, a ride of ten miles on camels. On his return from Joongshai he goes to Kotree, where the Commissioner of Sind, Mr. F. D. Melvill, and the rest of the Governor's Staff join him to-morrow. All will then proceed by the new Indus Valley Railway to Butcha, four miles south of Sehwan, and, after visiting Munchur Lake, they will proceed up the river by steamer to Sukkur, Shikarpore, and Jacobabad, from thence to Kushmoor, Mooltan, and Lahore.

Perhaps the irrigation improvements will receive some attention now.

Nothing is known here about the separation of Sind from Bombay.

It is reported that Sir Lewis Pelly is not anxious to come out again.

The Indus has suddenly risen six feet, and an equally sudden fall is anticipated.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Bulgaria state, that the Turkish troops lately occupying Orchanie and the adjacent Turkish positions are falling back on Sofia.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 3.

Marshal Macmahon to-day received M. Dufaure, who is reported to have undertaken the task of forming a new Ministry.

PRESIDENT HAYES ON SPECIE PAYMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

President Hayes has sent a Message to Congress, in which he urges the earliest resumption of specie payments, and recommends a bi-metallic currency and the payment of bonds in gold.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The homeward mails, *via* Brindisi, of 12th November last, were delivered in London to-day. The heavy mails of the 5th idem arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. steamer Khiva.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, Dec. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Steamer Agra, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.

The Hall Line Steamer Trentham Hall left here for Bombay, via Suez Canal, on Sunday.

LONDON, Nov. 3, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm. Surats firm.
The London Cotton Market to-day closed firm.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.
Consols ex-coupon	95 11/16
5 per cent. French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	54d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.
Khiva has arrived from Bombay.
Trentham Hall has left for Bombay, via Suez Canal.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8d. to 11-16	per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight	1s. 9¼. to 3-16	„
Credits, „ 3 „ „	1s. 9 1-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 9 1-8d.	„

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Dec. 3, 12 A.M.

French Transport Tarn and Gunboat Talisman sailed for Toulon and Aden respectively first.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

We learn by telegraph that a proclamation was issued on the 2nd inst. to the Jowakis and neighbouring tribes, which, after enumerating past offences, announced the occupation of the Jowaki country pending unconditional submission. General Keyes and a portion of the troops remain at Jammu.

News from the Camp at Jammu, dated the 3rd inst., states that all is well there. The loss of the enemy in defending Jammu on the 1st, as far as is yet known, was eight killed and nine wounded, including four wounded prisoners who are in hospital.

It is said that the Jowaki leaders are endeavouring to place themselves in communication with the Commissioner of Peshawur, with whom they are desirous of obtaining an interview with a view to submission and a settlement of terms. The troops at Fort Mackeson were all in camp, and the mule transport was daily expected. At the date of last intelligence no opposition was anticipated from the Adamkhel tribe in passing troops on to the Kundao ridge.

Heavy rain fell at Fort Mackeson on the night of the 2nd instant.

CHANGES IN THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Paul, whose nomination to the Viceroy's Legislative Council has already been announced, will succeed to the seat vacated by the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, recently appointed to the Indian Council. Stress of other engagements has compelled the Hon'ble Mr. Cowie to resign his seat in Council. His successor is not yet nominated.

The statement made by a contemporary, that Mr. Arthur Crawford will get the Political Agency in Kattywar when Mr. Peile goes on furlough, is of course all nonsense. Mr. Peile is not going on furlough, and, if he went, Mr. Crawford would not be appointed to succeed him.

We learn that Sir Madhava Rao is about to proceed on two months' privilege leave, and that Kazi Shahabuddin Khan will act for him.

Dr. Blaney will be the next Chairman of the Bombay Town Council. We are glad to hear that Captain Morland will be appointed to fill the vacant place in the Council created by Mr. Maclean's resignation.

We hear by telegraph that a serious grain riot has taken place at Bagdad on the 1st instant. Seven vessels laden with grain were plundered by the populace, among whom several arrests have been made.

We are informed by our London correspondent, says the *Madras Times*, who derives his information from an excellent source, that a provisional arrangement has been come to on the subject of the Indian Cotton Duties by the representatives of the India Office on the one hand and by the Blackburn Cotton Spinners Committee on the other. The demand of the British Cotton Spinners is, as our readers know, for the repeal of the five per cent. import duty on British yarns and piece goods coming to India, and while the Marquis of Salisbury utterly condemned the tax as a piece of protective legislation, he is quite unable to name a time when it will be possible for the Government to do without the revenue produced by it. Under these circumstances, it has been proposed that an excise duty of five per cent. should be put on all Indian-spun yarns, so as to equalise the position of the Indian and British spinners, and, in default of any better plan for securing such a result, the spinners have agreed to accept this as a temporary compromise. We shall, therefore, probably find a proposal to levy a duty of five per cent. on all cotton yarns manufactured in India in the forthcoming budget.

With reference to our Frontier Notes of the 27th November, says the Lahore paper, we are very glad to be able to announce that the report, that men of the Native Infantry were seen deliberately to drop their ammunition on the field while retiring, is "wholly unfounded and entirely disproved." We presume this conclusion, communicated to us officially, has been arrived at after due inquiry, and we are rejoiced to find that it is so.

We regret to hear that Mr. A. G. Grote, Assistant Commissioner of Hurdui, made an attempt at suicide on Wednesday last. He put the muzzle of a gun under his chin and fired, blowing away the lower part of his face. He is still lingering, and may go on in his present state for some time longer.

We are sorry to hear that Captain Swiney's assailant, said in the beginning to have been cut down and then speared by one of our men, merely received a slight cut on the forehead, and got clear off—back to Bori, it is supposed. He has been recognised, however, as a certain Ajjab Beg, an inhabitant of Bori, and an ex-sepoy of the 26th P. N. I. It is to be hoped that, in the course of the present operations, he may be captured. Meanwhile he rejoices in the possession of Captain Swiney's sword, which he carried off as a trophy. Captain Swiney, it appears, fell from his horse as he was going back, and unless his Ressaldar, Mahboob Khan, and his men, had stood by him well, he would probably have been cut up then and there.

An accident has happened to a Mr. Dickenson, a newly arrived Forest officer at Bangalore. This gentleman was in the home of a brother official, and seeing on a table a pistol of very peculiar construction he took it up and looked into it through the muzzle, to see if it was loaded. Being unable to see distinctly down to the breach, he looked at the rifling next the muzzle, and next proceeded to see how this Yankee invention was loaded, when the weapon went off. The ball passed neatly through the fleshy part of the hand between the finger and thumb, but most fortunately missed a bone on one side and an artery on the other. Mr. Dickenson is doing well.

The charges against D. T. Blaney, late station-master at Allahabad, for receiving bribes, and against a native merchant, Balmokand, as also concerned in the affair, have been finally heard, and the Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, has framed the following charges against the defendant Blaney:—*1st*, That between 9th July and the end of August 1877, at Allahabad, he, being a public servant, had accepted an illegal gratification from Balmokand for Naraināppa and other Madrassees, as a motive for showing favour to the said Madrassees in the exercise of his official functions, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 161 of the I. P. C.; *2nd* and *3rd*, that he committed similar offences with regard to Chotee Lall and Koonee Lall, respectively, about the month of August. It may be added that the first charge relates to the receiving of Rs. 3,080, the second of Rs. 350, and the third of Rs. 400. Balmokand was charged under Section 168, I. P. C., with receiving Rs. 3,080 from the Madrassees for Blaney, to induce him, by corrupt means, to show favour as a public servant to the Madrassees. Both defendants pleaded not guilty, and having reserved their defence, were committed to the Sessions. The same bail was allowed as on the previous occasions.

The *Pioneer*—The Angami Nagas are about to receive another lesson, as they have lately been troublesome beyond all patience. Raids into North Cachar, attacks on Munipuri Naga villages and on Naga villages under our protection, combined with an insolence of demeanour towards our head-quarters at Samaguting, comprise the amount of their offending. The principal Angami villages, therefore, of Konoma, Mozomba, and perhaps others are to be visited. Among other raids committed lately by the men of Konoma, was an attack in September last on one of our Naga villages, in which they slew 150 persons, of whom five only were men, the remainder being women and children. Such is Naga warfare. The Konoma men did not, however, on this occasion get off scot-free, for the brothers and husbands, who had been working in the fields, saw the smoke of the village, flew to the rescue, and falling on the Konoma men took no less than 57 heads, besides wounding many of their enemies. The troops destined to take part in the present expedition are being collected at Golaghat, in the district of Sibsagar, whence they should now be about ready to start. The first detachment, consisting of 50 men of the 43rd A. L. I. under Captain Beresford, and some men of the police under Mr. Pughe were to have left Golaghat on Saturday for Woka, which was to be stockaded and held. It may be remembered that Woka, which is one of the principal of the Lhota Naga villages, is the place where the late Captain Butler had his two fights with the Nagas; close by is the Lhota village of Pangti, where that officer was killed by a Naga spear. Following the first detachment, a force of 300 men, consisting of detachments of the 42nd A. L. I., under Captain Brydon, and of the Naga and Garo Hills police, with Mr. Carnegy, political officer of the Naga Hills, and Mr. Savi of police, will immediately leave Samaguting south-eastwards for the turbulent villages: the Woka detachment merely making a demonstration on the north. Another force under Colonel Johnston, Munipur Political Agent, will probably enter the hills from the south, so that the Angamis will be pretty well surrounded. They are, however, the most powerful, both physically and otherwise, of the Naga tribes; and as they possess fire-arms, will probably give some trouble before they are finally done with. In January next the hills will be visited by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, accompanied by the Inspector-General of Police, for the purpose of finally settling on a capital in the Naga Hills district. This will probably be either at Woka, or some other place in the interior, a sub-division being kept up at Samaguting.

The case in which Mr. MacGregor was charged at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions with the murder of a coolie on his plantation, has excited much interest in that city and amongst those connected with tea estates. The writer of the *Englishman's* "Week" has the following remarks on the case:—"The interest was chiefly caused by the evident conspiracy amongst the native witnesses to swear away MacGregor's life, if possible, because it was felt that if a planter became unpopular amongst his coolies, any number of them could be brought forward to prove any crime against him. Look at this case. Native after native came forward to add each one of them some fresh act of cruelty to the treatment of the unfortunate coolie. From blows with a cane we were led on to blows with fists, kicking on the ground, jumping on the coolie's body, dragging him up by the hair of his head and dashing him down, resulting in a broken jaw, which one witness felt out of its place, and several broken ribs, which one witness had rattled together like a nigger minstrel playing the bones. But what does the evidence of the doctor who made the *post-mortem* examination show? Not only that not one of these fractures of bones was to be found, but that the marks on the body were only slight, and not sufficient to have caused death. But in spite of this, and of the recommendation to mercy of the jury, MacGregor is sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for what was, according to the evidence, but little more than a common assault, for which ordinarily a fine of ten rupees would be inflicted. This severe sentence is only another outcome of the Fuller case, and as the coolie witnesses in the case will go back to the plantation and boast how their evidence got the Saheb punished, and such news will soon spread, it is by no means unlikely that we shall soon hear of more charges against European planters in the tea districts."

The same writer sets off Calcutta as a more delightful residence for social enjoyment than Simla. He says, "The Viceroy and Lady Lytton, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Members of Council, and Secretaries at the head of the different departments of the State, have all returned from the hills, and I believe many of them admit that the pleasantest time they spend during the year is when they are in Calcutta. To those officials in whom a sense of duty predominates, it should certainly be so. Here they have all the materials for their work in the shape of office records at hand, and there is no necessity to wait for answers to telegrams or letters before the work can be done. To those with whom work is not the primary consideration of life, and such may be found even amongst the hard-working Indian officials, Calcutta has still greater charms, for they know that their juniors are at hand to do the greater part of the work for them, whilst they enjoy the pleasures of a society which, amongst the non-official members, presents some pleasant change from the monotonous officialdom of Simla. For praise Simla, its climate, and its enjoyments as much as they like. society there is so much confined to officials, that the ideas gradually get to run in an official groove, and conversation becomes of the shop shoppy. At the beginning of an evening a vigorous attempt may be successful in keeping the mind diverted from purely official matters for some time, but the effort is too great to last, and before good night is said, changes of appointments, prospects of promotion, who is to succeed whom in some coveted appointment, is sure to crop up. And have we not in Calcutta a variety of amusements and entertainments to which the private theatricals and picnics of Simla cannot hold a candle, and even Simla talent has not as yet ventured on an amateur opera. whilst we enjoy a good professional opera, equal, this season at any rate, to any to be heard out of the capitals of Europe. Amateur theatricals also are very nice in their way, especially to the young persons engaged in them, who wish to enjoy opportunities of flirtation beyond the ken of chaperones, for chaperones are, of course, not admitted to rehearsals, whether full dress or otherwise; and before they become even sufficiently advanced for rehearsals, Edward and Mary should have every opportunity of rehearsing privately the points they wish to make in the scene when they become Edgardo and Araminta. Even clever prologues and epilogues from the pens of Secretaries to Government, though interspersed with political and personal allusions, cannot make amateur theatricals equal to professional. A poet may be born and not made, but though we often hear the expression that so and so was born an actor, he requires a good deal of making before he is fit to appear in public."

A Kulna correspondent writes to a gentleman in Calcutta that the other day a dead man who was about to be burned at the river side suddenly sprang to life, and said that Rama the god of the dead had objected to him as not being the person who had been sent for—specifying a certain oil-seller as the man who was wanted. As these words were spoken, the said oil-seller fell down dead!

The accomplished sister of Lord North is now at Ceylon on her way to South India and Darjeeling *via* Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Beypore, Odeypore, and Agra. Miss North is an artist of world-wide fame. She has left at the South Kensington Museum 580 water-color pictures, the result of her last year's wanderings in the East, as a loan to the nation. They were of course accepted very gratefully, and are pronounced most valuable, as her rendering of every tree and each leaf of every tree, of every fruit, flower, and vegetable, of all the glorious tropical lands she has visited, is given with the minutest accuracy, thus rendering the collection of the greatest possible interest to botanists.

BOMBAY.

Mr. Wilfred Chandler is appointed a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation.

The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. Bienenfeld Rolph as Consul for Italy at Aden.

H. M. S. Diamond, 2,155 tons, Captain G. S. Bosanquet, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Aden which port she left on the 22nd November.

Poor-box.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 5 from Maharaj, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Anniversary of a Fire-temple.—To-day is the thirty-second anniversary of the consecration of the Cowasjee Byramjee Fire-temple, situated in the Queen's Road. The "jusson" ceremony will be performed in the morning in the presence of members of the Parsee community.

Tendering a Bribe.—Mr. Crawford, Solicitor to the Bombay Municipality, appeared yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and obtained summonses against Vuzeer Thawur, Makunlall Vuzeerlall, and Gunnoo Nuthoo, charging them with offering an illegal gratification to a public servant, Mr. Pafford, Inspector Health Department. The summonses were made returnable on the 7th inst.

St. Vincent's Boys' School, Poona.—We regret to hear that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay has issued orders for the closing of this institution. It is said that since the departure of Mr. Macdermott, who left for Kurrachee some six months ago, there has been a falling off in the number of pupils attending the institution, and that since then it has not been self-supporting.

A Patchree Quarrel.—Second Corporal Cooney, of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Kirkee, was charged before Colonel E. T. Britten, the Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, on Monday, of assaulting Mrs. Fitness and causing grievous hurt to her little boy, aged about five years. The sum and substance of the complainant's statement was, that on the evening of the 24th ultimo, the accused came up and struck her little boy with his clenched fist on the mouth, which bled profusely, then kicked him on the back, when the boy fell, and as he was attempting to get up, again kicked him on the stomach, and when she ran up to the child's rescue, the accused struck her also. The child who was bleeding from the mouth was also stunned, but not otherwise seriously hurt. Driver Punter then interfered, when he told the accused that if he struck Mrs. Fitness again he would strike him (the accused), when the latter walked away. This statement was corroborated by four other witnesses, Mrs. Hurpeith, Mrs. Brundreth, Mrs. Duncan, and Driver Punter. The accused, when placed upon his defence, admitted having struck the child, and said that on three successive occasions Mrs. Fitness's boy struck his child, and that when he and Mrs. Cooney called upon Mr. and Mrs. Fitness, they obtained no satisfaction. He denied kicking the child, and added that he never raised his hand to complainant. Three witnesses were examined for the defence, viz., Sergeant-Major David Reid, Mrs. Cooney, and Sergeant Hilton of the P. W. Department. The first gave the accused a good character, the second repeated what Mrs. Fitness told her, when she complained about her boy, and the third recapitulated what transpired in the hospital when Mr. Fitness went for a medical certificate, but none of these witnesses deposed anything to rebut the evidence for the prosecution. Colonel Britten adjudged the accused guilty, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10 for each of the offences mentioned, or Rs. 20 in all; in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment. The fine was paid.

Bombay Police Officers for Bangalore.—The Mysore Government are evidently awaking to the necessity of brushing up the Bangalore Police force, for we understand that the Inspector-General, with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner, has applied to Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police at Bombay, for a Detective Inspector as well as for a Chief Inspector. The introduction of a good Detective Inspector into the Bangalore Police is decidedly a move in the right direction, but we cannot at all understand the predilection of Government for Bombay men. Whoever is appointed, however, it is to be hoped that his hands will not be tied, and that a proper staff of detectives will be placed at his disposal.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

TRUSTING A MARWAREE.

At the High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green, the case of Roychund Futtah *v.* Balloo Mooneram was called on, in which the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 2,600, principal and interest, on a mortgage of the defendant's house. His Lordship asked how much of the claim was interest, and the plaintiff replied that the principal was Rs. 1,000 and the interest Rs. 1,600. His Lordship—How many months' interest is due? The plaintiff produced his books, and the interpreter stated that compound interest had been calculated. The plaintiff stated that the date of the mortgage was 1871, and the defendant had paid nothing whatever either of principal or interest. The defendant, an old Koonbee, said he had paid interest for five years, and there was only three years' interest due. He asked for time to settle the claim, representing that he intended to sell the property and apply the proceeds to this end. He did not wish to have possession of the property made over to the plaintiff. His Lordship told the defendant if he would undertake to pay to the plaintiff within a month the sum of Rs. 720, being three years' interest at 2 per cent. per mensem, he would grant an adjournment. That was the amount which the defendant apparently admitted to be due on account of interest. The defendant said he never agreed to pay 2 per cent per mensem; his agreement with the plaintiff was to pay him 1½ per cent. per mensem. He did not know what was stated in the mortgage deed, because he could neither read nor write. His Lordship—The interest is stated in the mortgage deed at 2 per cent. If you do not know what they contain you should not sign such deeds. The defendant said he had trusted the plaintiff, with whom he had had dealings for 40 years. Eventually the defendant engaged to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 720 on account of interest, to secure an adjournment for a month.

RELIEF WORKS.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, dated 3rd December.

Resolution.—It being very desirable to ascertain how far the numbers of the rural population may have been affected by the famine, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a census be taken on the night of the 19th January 1878 in the following Talukas:—

Collectorate.	Talukas.
Sholapur	Sangola, Madha.
Satara	Man, Khatao.
Kaladgi	Bagalkot, Badami.
Belgaum	Athni, Sampgaon.
Dharwar	Ron, Kod.

Collectors should arrange to mass their establishments as far as possible into these Talukas for this purpose, so that the business may be done with as little expenditure as possible. Lithographed forms will be supplied by this department on application for the requisite number—such applications to state in what language the forms are required.

THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION.

Mr. Blaney's Evidence (Continued.)

The President—Do you see any objection to a system of house-connections?

Mr. Blaney—Do you mean this system of house-connections? There is a distinct system before the Commission on which I wish to speak, and very strongly, too. It is called an interrupted or broken joint system, and is after the fashion of that now in operation in Sonapore.

By the President—Have you any objection to that system? A—I would like to make these remarks in answer to that question. It is assumed that the Commission regard the present escape of sewer gas all over the city as dangerous to health and an evil which the system they will recommend will certainly remedy. If this assumption is correct then Mr. Walton's scheme of house-connection falls to be seriously considered. The dangers of an underground sewerage system are greater out of all proportion in houses than on the line of sewers and drains. Gases find their way to the highest levels. Mr. Walton's house system begins at the street drain and ends outside of every storey of every house. At every storey of every house there will be an interruption in the house drain by what is called a break of joint. Every interruption or broken joint will be an escape channel for sewer gas. There will be fifty or sixty thousand of these, all open to the atmosphere *below the dwellings* of the people. It is assumed that the free discharge of these gases into the atmosphere is a safe and a sanitary proceeding. This is a question for the Commission to decide for themselves; doubtless, it is one of the most important in city sewerage. As a matter of fact, the sewer gases that pollute the atmosphere now will pollute the atmosphere with open house-connections. If we turn to our own experience we find that, when there has been a lull of sewage flow for some time in the broken-joint house drains, they become offensive. The sun's rays acting on the house drain also quicken decomposition and sultry nights are specially objectionable in this system, for the reason that oxidation is retarded and the gases rise slowly. One houseowner, living under the broken-joint system said to me yesterday morning, "when the water run be good, when not run he very bad." This is the experience. My own opinion, after a careful, long, and practical study of the broken-joint house-connection system in the houses of the people by day and night, is this: that free and frequent flushing at every house drain on every storey is the only means to prevent the system destroying public health. Therefore, I say that if there is a free supply of water, I do not object to the broken-joint system; because I have seen that whenever we have used free to flushing, we have at once done away with the nuisance. Q—Then do you think that with a sufficient water supply this system could be carried out in Bombay? A—I think if you will only spend the money for water, and can be sure of your water, it is a very much better system than the close system, as experience has proved all over England. I think the close system in the hands of the people of Bombay would be one of extreme danger. They would work it badly and destroy it probably. They would not give notice when it was acting inefficiently, and it would be most dangerous. This other system is wholly outside of the houses, and is in the hands of the municipal people, and as long as there is sufficient water the gases are dispersed immediately into the free atmosphere. But all the gases are dispersed below the levels of the dwellings, and this is a very important question, which I myself would not undertake to give any very decided opinion about—I would leave it to the Commission; but I say from my experience, and a close examination of the system which has now been in operation for some years in Bombay, when the water will run the nuisance is abolished, and when the water will not run it is very bad. Then, I wish to make some remarks on the financial point. The estimate for these house-connections should be included in the general estimates of the Engineer. House-connections are regarded as an expense that should fall upon the houseowner. The intention is for the Corporation Engineer to supply the connections and recover the cost from the owner. The objection to this plan is that endless litigation will follow and the city will lose a lot of money. This has been the experience already in making house-connections for comparatively well-to-do people. It will be far more satisfactory to make the connections from the drainage loan. There is a financial difference of great consequence to poor houseowners, if the connections are made a charge upon the drainage loan. When the charge is made upon a poor houseowner, he has to find the money at once; in many cases this cannot be done. The whole cost of the house-connections will have to be paid in a day, as far as each houseowner is concerned, so that the financial relief which is experienced when a loan the repayment of which is spread over a series of years, is practically disallowed. In introducing a system that will probably meet with opposition, this is a matter of great consequence. The nearest approach to equity of expense to the whole body of houseowners is to make the house connections a charge on the drainage loan. Government may have limited the amount of that loan to 50 lacs, but this was done in the belief that no unusual difficulty would be experienced in recovering the cost of house-connections from houseowners. I believe it may be taken for granted that the Corporation would much prefer to increase the drainage loan beyond 50 lacs rather than run the risk of having to pay for a large number of house-connections out of current revenue, a payment which might disturb the budget. That is from the actual experience we have had. From 25 to 30 per cent. had to be remitted, and there was a very great deal of trouble occasioned. I do not think it would matter to Government at all if the house-connections were included in the scheme and if the loan were extended to admit of it. I think it is a matter of very great consequence, and that the public would be best satisfied if this was made a charge on the general revenue. Q—Now, I will ask you, supposing all the sewage of the town to be taken to Love Grove, what would you calculate to be the amount of night-soil to be got rid of per day? A—It would certainly be twice the quantity of English towns, from what I have presently to say. Q—Will you kindly explain? A—The Health Officer states—"We make the bhungees take the night-soil as dry as possible"; "all the fluid portion of the night-soil gets into the sewers now;" "there is actually a large quantity of night-soil in the side drains generally, over the town;" "you may take the English standard I think there is a little more night-soil here." The English standard is 5 ounces for an adult. Dr. Lumsdaine estimated the quantity of solid fæces as removal by the bhungees at 7·8 ounces per head of population and the quantity available for removal at 8·9 ounces. The Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal estimated the quantity of fœces alone at 8 ounces for an adult and 4 ounces for a child. Dr. Fawcus, from personal observation, found the daily quantity of fœces to amount to 12 ounces for an adult. Dr. Weir gives the present quantity of excreta removed daily by his department as 190 tons. Supposing this quantity to be from 500,000 persons, the average for each person amounts to 13·6 ounces. If the night-soil is removed dry as possible, if all the fluid portion gets into the sewers, and if there is a large quantity of night-soil in the sewers generally over the town, may we not reasonably estimate the missing increment at one-fourth of the collection? Thus estimated the quantity of night-soil per head of population is shown to amount to about 17 ounces, and this includes children. The reply to this will probably be, the population is in excess of the census returns. But after allowing for any error of this kind the fact remains that the quantity of fœces produced by natives of India is considerably greater than that produced by Europeans. Hence the necessity that exists for a larger water supply for water closets.

The President—Dr. Lumsdaine, in his evidence before the last Commission, estimated the average quantity of solid matter at 2½ oz. per head.

Mr. Blaney—I copied my extract from one of his annual or quarterly reports.

The President—The figures you quote must be fallacious. You see, it is not twice as much, but 8 times as much.

Mr. Blaney—Yes, it is absurdly fallacious. The Commission has had some evidence offered to it with reference to the Camateepoora drainage.

The President—Would you like to make some observations on that point? The Commission will be very glad to hear anything you have to say.

Mr. Blaney—I have a personal interest in this. It was my statement before the Town Council which caused all the discussion that has arisen.

The President—With regard to the discrepancy in the rate of mortality?

Mr. Blaney—Yes, I want to clear up that point. It was stated that my notion was based on the idea that Camateepoora proper comprised the Camateepoora registration district. I was speaking of Camateepoora proper when I made the statement.

The President—Then you agree with Dr. Weir as to the area?

Mr. Blaney—Yes. As to the Camatteepoora proper, Dr. Weir said—"It is occupied by the poorest people and most desperate characters. The people are not poorer than elsewhere. They eat flesh, have full employment and plenty of water and are not so poor as in Dongree, Oomercaddy, and Khara Talao. Again, Dr. Weir says: "There have been two or three mills built there." Only one mill has been built there. Dr. Weir further says:—"The European prostitutes have brought the most reckless characters there. There has been a great increase of population." The increase has not been more than in Byculla and Parell, and not so much. Again, Dr. Weir says:—"The notion of the ill-health of Camateepoora being due to the new system of sewers was based on the idea that Camateepoora proper was the Camateepoora registration district." That is not the case at all. The sub-district of Byculla was excluded from the mortality tables of Camateepoora. Again, Dr. Weir says:—"The houses of Camateepoora are very close and dark." The regularity of the streets running east and west; the very moderate depth of the houses compared with other parts of the town and their moderate height are proof convincing that sewered Camateepora is the best ventilated district in the native town and that the sun shines more freely upon it than upon those other districts. gain, Dr. Weir says:—"In fact the new system of sewers in Camateepoora has had the greatest possible effect for good, I believe, on the health of the people." There are 23,000 linear feet of pipe drains in Camateepoora. In many places they are broken, displaced, and slope the wrong way. No 1 Lane is an example. In looking down the grids many of the drains are seen to be choked with solid filth. At any time on a still night the atmosphere in Camateepoora is as bad as it can be. The people cover over the road grids with old mats to keep out the stench. The catchpits in the front of the houses stink dreadfully, especially in sultry weather. Three years ago a violent outbreak of cholera occurred there and spread with great rapidity. The Health Department went to Camateepoora proper and not to the elongated cesspool districts, as this is where the epidemic prevailed and spent a lot of money in flushing the drains and sewers and disinfecting them. On that occasion the Heatlh Officer was furnished with a report on the state of the sewers, and this report is or should be now on his file. The Assistant Health Officer knows the Camateepoora sewage system very well. I have occasion to visit it every day of my life, and sometimes many times a day. I know the state of the houses within. The system is worse than no system at all, and I am painfully surprised to learn that anybody can be found to defend it.

The following return shows the annual death-rate from all causes per 1,000 of census population in the following registration districts:—

During the years	1872,	1873,	1874,	1875,	1876.
Camateepoora	33·	31·15	32·59	40·0	47·83
Byculla	...	21·15	20·94	28·50	32·35
Chaopattee	24·	23·63	28·01	28·94	31·33
Parell	25·	21·49	19·89	27·21	33·32

By the President—Accepting those figures, do you attribute the ill-health of the residents of Camateepoora to the existing system of sewers? A—Yes. Q—Can you say how the drains get choked? A—They are open to the road. There are narrow grids. Q—There are ventilating shafts, are there not? Do you mean that the people throw rubbish down the ventilating shafts? A—I do not think they throw it in. It gets through the grids. Q—Do you mean that a good deal of rubbish gets down the ventilating shafts and piles up in the sewers? A—Not in the sewers; in the pipe drains. Q—Is there no rubbish in the sewers? A—There is, but the sewers work better; they have a larger volume of sewage. They have to clean them out as well as the other sewers. Mr. Walton's system completely provides against the admission of solid filth from the roads. Mr. Walton's system may be opened at Dhobie Talao, as it is opened frequently, and it is found clear. But these Camateepoora sewers choke, and then it is asked, "How can the public health suffer?" Q—Then you consider the construction of the drains there is at fault; it is not that you object to putting the sewage into properly constructed drains? A—That was at first a well-constructed system, but with any system, if it is neglected, and the pipes allowed to get out of level, what can you expect? The Camateepoora drainage proves clearer than it has ever been proved before that the silting up of these pipe drains chokes them in such a way as to cause bad health to the population of the neighbourhood.

By Mr. Bell—But with a proper system of drainage, that objection would be done away with? A—Yes, of course; but I wish to show the Commission how Camateepoora stands. If the Commission would put a single note about it in their report, it would carry such weight that this terrible mortality would probably be stopped.

The President—The Commission will take care that the point is not overlooked.

The Commission then adjourned until Tuesday.

MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD'S EVIDENCE.

Another meeting of the Commission was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Arthur Crawford was examined as follows:—

By the President—Mr. Crawford, you are a member of the Bombay Civil Service, and some time Commissioner of this town? A—Yes, I was Municipal Commissioner of Bombay for six years. Q—Are you an advocate of a system of water-carriage for sewage? A—Most certainly. Q—Do you see any objection to night-soil being put into sewers? A—I had theoretical objections to it formerly, but in the course of the last few years, I have seen it in sewers everywhere in England, and during five months I spent in Calcutta I studied the drainage carefully and found it was perfectly innocuous there, so I think there can be no possible objection to its being introduced into the sewers in Bombay. Q—So far as this inquiry has gone, there have been two schemes of sewerage and drainage placed before the Commission, the main features of which differ in regard to the outfall, one embracing an outfall at Colaba and the other at Worlee; do you see any objection to the Colaba outfall? A—It is a matter of evidence, and, I suppose, of marine professional inquiry, as to whether sewage can be safely discharged at Colaba. I myself am of opinion that the balance of evidence is against that outfall so far as it has gone; and unquestionably any scheme that involves the carrying of the sewage of the town to Colaba will involve a very much greater cost than one carrying it northward, because the latter scheme goes against the natural drainage of the island, and you get into rock of a very stiff description, and may be landed in expenses of which you can really form no previous estimate. Therefore, I think Colaba outfall is objectionable. Q—Both sanitarily and financially? A—Yes, I would condemn it on both grounds. Q—Then, do you see any objection, as an alternative, to the proposed Worlee outfall? A—I think that to discharge sewage at that point involves a very serious, I may say a horrible, risk. Q—You think the risk is serious? A—Yes. That outfall should only be adopted in case of its being absolutely decided and proved that there was no other way of getting rid of it at all, and that you must adopt it. Q—What reasons do you give for considering the Worlee outfall an objectionable one? A—I think nothing of the sewage going to the north; I do not think it will ever be deposited on the northern foreshore, but I feel quite convinced that it would be deposited to the southward of the outlet, and that you would have it all over the Breach Candy foreshore. I think there is evidence that it will be so in the fact that Love Grove, within my recollection in—1865—at any rate—was a charming and favourite residence, and since then it has become uninhabitable; the Corporation had to be sued for damages, and they have now actually to pay penal rent for the properties round about there, because the nuisance has become so immense in consequence of the discharge of a larger body of sewage than used formerly to be discharged at that point. I say if you increase that discharge of sewage, you will also increase the risk and danger, and the further you carry the outfall out, it seems to me the more risk there will be, when the current sets from the N. W. (as it does during a great part of the year,) of the sewage being brought on to the foreshore about Breach Candy. 2. Your remarks refer at present, I think, to the existing outlet? A—To the existing outlet, or to the proposed outlet. Q—Do you consider the proposed outlet would be equally objectionable? A—Yes, I think so. I mean to say there is an equal risk. What I apprehend might not happen, but it is a horrible risk to incur, and one that should not be incurred unless it is satisfactorily proved that there is no other outlet for the sewage. Q—Accepting for the moment your statement that you consider the proposed outfall would be unhealthful and liable to occasion a deposit of sewage on the southern foreshore, thereby causing a nuisance, if nothing more, to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, can you suggest to the Commission any other mode of disposing of the sewage? A—Certainly. I think there is no difficulty whatever in carrying out Captain Tulloch's scheme, not in its entirety to carry the sewage right out to Coorla, but in the modified form that he himself suggested, and which is very plainly stated in a paper which I appended to his report. Q—You would suggest the carrying out of Major Tulloch's project with modifications? A—I would simply say, don't go quite so far as the extreme end of his line. His estimates and his project are for carrying the whole of the sewage out to and discharging it at Coorla, but he also mentions that it might be delivered at a less distance—at Sion, and round about there, and I see no reason whatever why that should not be done. I feel bound to point out that I have been greatly surprised to observe that Mr. Pedder, Dr. Weir, and others have assumed and stated that Captain Tulloch proposed to discharge raw sewage over the ground at Coorla or elsewhere. He never proposed anything of the kind.

The President—That was the statement made before this Commission.

Mr. Crawford—He never proposed to do anything of the kind. He proposed to discharge it into settling tanks, and to let the effluent water run off for purposes of irrigation, and that Mr. Pedder himself declares is innocuous. (In proof of what Captain Tulloch's proposition really was Mr. Crawford quoted page 45 of his—Captain Tulloch's—Report.)

By the President—Then, where would you propose to deliver the sewage with this scheme of Major Tulloch's? A—At Sion. The site is marked on plate No. 7 attached to his report. Q—But did not Major Tulloch propose having a high level sewer and carrying it across the swamps? A—He says *if* it is objected to at Sion, *then* you can do that. Q—Then that was only a proviso in the event of there being an objection raised to its delivery nearer to the town? A—He did not anticipate that there would be any nuisance at all; but there were certain ultra-sanitary views expressed at that time, and to satisfy extreme sanitarians, he made this proviso, and said, "Let us take it out here, where there cannot possibly be any nuisance from the effluent water." Q—Then, in fact, you propose to adopt Major Tulloch's scheme for the utilization of the sewage at Sion? A—Not the sewage, but the effluent water from sewage settling tanks.

By Mr. Bell—At Sion? A—Yes, on the land round about there, which is ready to hand. Q—Are the fields there under cultivation? A.—Yes, I will give you the area of the land available. Q—It would be necessary to have the settling tanks at a higher elevation than the fields? A—Yes, the land there at the site for the tanks is high. He goes up high for that reason, and he has a lift of 50 ft.

By the President—You do not propose putting the crude sewage on to the land? A—No, I should never think of doing that. Q—You would not put on the sewage in a crude state? A—No, not as it is treated at Croydon. There, they just run the sewage bodily on to the ground. Q—But the systems of treatment of sewage by irrigation include the utilization of the crude sewage on soils that are in a condition to receive it? A—Yes, but that has not succeeded in many instances. At Edinburgh, I believe, it has succeeded financially, though it is found rather a nuisance. At Croydon it has not succeeded financially; it is found that the roots of the grass, vegetables, &c., sown become clogged by the sludge deposit. Q—After treatment of sewage in the way you propose, what is proposed to be done with the deposit? A—When the tanks fill you can make other ones, or excavate them when dry. After all, the deposit is a very small quantity—say, for a million and a half of people, 3,000 cubic feet a day. Q—What is the nature of the soil in that neighbourhood? A—All about Dharavee and Sion it is rice land, somewhat sandy. Q—Is it an open soil or not? A—Yes, an open soil. Q—Does it contain much sand? A—It contains a great deal of sand. Q—Is the sub-soil water high or not? A—I should think it is rather near the surface. Q—Do you think that would be an objection? A—I should not think so. There is no habitation near at all. Q—What acreage is it? A—Mr. Walton was kind enough to take out the acreage for me. I visited the place with him. There are at this moment 2,636 acres ready. A—And what quantity of land do you think you would require to dispose of the sewage of a million and a half of people? A—I can't say at this moment. Q—You have not worked that out? A—No, I have not worked that out. Do you think the acreage there would be sufficient? A—There is any amount of acreage. There are thousands of acres actually ready this moment, without one single anna of expense for preparation. Q—What do you propose doing with the extra effluent water—where do you suppose it will go to.

Mr. Crawford—Do you mean surplus water after running it over the land?

The President—Yes.

Mr. Crawford—I do not think there would be any left at all. As to water not used, it would run into the Coorla Creek.

By the President—You think it would be all absorbed? A—Yes, the ground there, I should think, is capable of taking any amount of liquid. Q—Do you think, considering the conditions of the soil and the conditions of a tropical climate, that the absorption would be much more than it would be at home? A—Very much. Q—A great deal more? A—Oh! yes. It is rather inferior rice land about there.—inferior because it is too sandy. Q—You have had considerable experience, have you not, of irrigation? A—Yes, considerable. Q—Do you think that crops irrigated with sewage are much more luxuriant than when treated with ordinary rain-water irrigation? A—From effluent water irrigation I do not anticipate any better results than from irrigating with ordinary water. Irrigation with sewage unquestionably produces very fine crops, but then there is the undoubted fact that after a certain time the soil becomes choked and all sorts of insects breed about the roots of anything growing on the land. I have found that in a series of experiments extending over several years with almost every description of crops—grasses, rice, and vegetables. Q—Do you think the people would take the sewage water readily? A—Yes, freely. Q—You think there would be no objection on the score of cost? A—No, if the charge is reasonable and there are no formalities, they are only too glad to get sewage when they are near a drain. Q—Do you advocate this scheme as a means of disposing of the sewage, or as likely to pay financially? A—I think as to sewage utilization, that even up to the present time in England, there has not been sufficient experience; but I know that the people will take water for irrigation anywhere about Bombay. If you could open the Vehar main near the pumping station and supply water to the people to irrigate their land with, they would be only too glad to get it; therefore I say it is reasonable to suppose they would take the effluent water from the settling tanks. If they won't take it, I would let it run into the Coorla creek. It would do no harm; it does not matter where it goes. Q—You do not think that effluent water, containing a large amount of organic matter in solution would be dangerous? A—No, I think not, especially if it were treated with some precipitate, as I suppose it would be. Q—Could irrigation be carried on in the monsoon? A—Only at times. It would be the means of saving the rice crops in critical times, when the people would come and ask for it. Q—What would you propose to do with it when there was no demand for it? A—Let it run into the Coorla creek. Q—Would that require any extension of the proposed works? A—Simply an earth-cutting, about 600 yards long, I should say, would be required to carry it into the creek. Q—To carry the raw sewage? A—No, the effluent water. Q—In the monsoon, you would still put it in the settling tanks? A—Yes, the amount of sewage ought not to be materially increased in the monsoon, because of the separation of the storm waters and the sewage. Q—Have you thought what this would cost? Major Tulloch calculated it at 64 lacs, and as you are no doubt aware, the Commission is limited to 50 lacs. Could this scheme, as you propose it, be carried out within 50 lacs of rupees? A—Within the last 3 or 4 days I have been all over the ground with Mr. Walton, and he has been good enough to estimate the cost of cutting Captain Tulloch's scheme short at Sion, as I or rather Mr. Walton himself suggests. There are two ways of carrying the sewage, and the cost depends on which way you would adopt. In the first place you could take the site for delivery chosen by Captain Tulloch and his main sewer, and in that case the cost would be Rs. 50,80,000, including the tanks and everything. Q—Would that allow for contingencies? A—There is the usual allowance. Mr. Walton has taken his own rates and figures, and has based this estimate in every way on the estimate he has already submitted to the Commission for his scheme.

By Mr. Hart—Does that estimate include the drainage of Colaba and Malabar Hill? A—Yes, it includes everything. Q—Major Tulloch's scheme did not include those? A—No, it did not. This estimate includes everything that Mr. Walton's scheme includes.

By Mr. Bell—It is in fact Mr. Walton's scheme extended to Sion? A—Yes; instead of being thrown into the sea at Worlee, the sewage is to be delivered at Sion.

By the President—You include Malabar Hill and Colaba? A—Yes. Then, the other plan which Mr. Walton suggests is to retain his site for the pumping station and have only the settling tanks at Sion, and to carry the sewage out there by an iron main. In this case, the cost amounts to Rs. 48,26,200; but of course there is the great objection to this plan that the action of sewage on iron is very rapid, and there would be the renewal of the iron main to be considered. Mr. Walton informs me that he has no doubt he could get tenders considerably under these estimates and I have no doubt he could do so. They are very full estimates indeed. Q—Do you think there would be any difficulty in establishing house-connections with the sewers in Bombay? A.—No, Mr. Walton was kind enough to take me to see the recently laid down house-connections in Dukurwady and Sonapore. In Sonapore, the work is rough, because they had rough materials at hand, and were not prepared for it; but it is certainly satisfactory, and I don't see why it should not answer—in fact it is answering. I do not regard the Dukurwady system as so successful, because there the storm waters are admitted, which is wrong in principle. Q—An objection has been raised that there are several hundreds and thousands of people to whom you cannot apply house connections; do you think that would be the case, or would there be any means of providing for them? A—I observe that Dr. Blaney says there will be some 13,000 or 14,000 houses to which you could not put privies. First of all, I would say it is fair to assume if a man has a house he is well enough off to provide a privy to it, and ought to be made to do so. But giving up that point altogether, and admitting that there are 13,000 or 14,000—I will not call them houses, but huts, or whatever you like to call them, of such a miserable character that it is unreasonable to expect that the owner would provide privies of any new sort to them: I say, I would not provide them with privies at all or allow them to have any privies—I would let the population inhabiting them go, as they do in Calcutta, to public latrines. Have plenty of public latrines, properly looked after. The people Dr. Blaney speaks of are nearly all labourers who originally came—and most of them come every year—from my district. They have no privies in their own houses—there is not such a thing as a privy in hundreds of villages; they go out into the fields, and here, instead, they will go to the public latrines. I do not think there is any difficulty at all in that. That is the way it is met in Calcutta, and met very satisfactorily, I think. Q—Take a water supply of 23 gallons a head daily, do you think that is sufficient to admit of the drainage of night-soil into the sewers? A—Yes. Q—Do you think Vehar and Tulsi will supply 23 gallons a head? A—Of course, on that point I am bound to accept what the professional witnesses have stated as correct. Q—It has been stated to the Commission that they would not? A—I could not give an opinion on that point. Q—You know something of the Camateepoora drainage, do you not? A—Yes. I myself drained Camateepoora. I observe that Dr. Blaney told the Commission very confidently that the Camateepoora sewers were all choked. Now, this morning, without any notice, I got Mr. Walton to take some labourers and we went down and inspected the manholes, and opened the sewers at certain places, and also inspected the house-connections and so far from finding them all choked, we found them in admirable working order, although they had not been opened for 10 years. The statement that they are choked is inaccurate.

The President—I understood Mr. Blaney to say there was a defect in construction.

Mr. Crawford—I think they are most admirably constructed sewers. There is perhaps a fault in the mode in which the storm-waters are admitted into the sewers, whereby a great deal of road detritus—the sandstone we use for road construction—finds its way in. There is a good deal of sandstone, at least I found it about four inches deep in the large sewers in some places. We had it dug up and examined it and smelled it, and it was simply sandstone. I am inclined to think the learned doctor must have seen the syphon full and thought the sewer was choked in consequence. Of course the syphon ought to be full. That is the only way I can account for his statement, for unquestionably the sewers are working admirably; anybody can see that.

By the President—Is there any other form of privy that you would advocate for the lower class of natives? A—I have no doubt that a very good water-closet could be devised. Of course, there are water-closets and water-closets—I do not mean an affair fitted with numerous valves and brass fittings, but closets that will enable deposits to be carried off by means of water, I think may be very easily and cheaply constructed. I myself have designed a privy for the use of natives in the rural districts, which has been approved by the Army Sanitary authorities. Q—Could that be made applicable to the use of the people here? A—Yes, you would have only to apply water to it. I have a plan of it here. (Plan produced.)

By Mr. Bell—Have these closets been erected anywhere? A—Yes, hundreds of them. There are about two hundred at Penn, and a hundred and fifty at Alibag, and there are some at Mhow, and they are being erected at Belgaum, I think. I have had a lot of applications for them.

By the President—They are coming into general use? A—Yes. They are much cheaper than the others, and they can be kept beautifully clean. Q—You object to the Worlee outfall, I understand, Mr. Crawford? A—Yes, unless, as I said before, it is shown that there is no other available means of disposing of the sewage. Q—And I think you say there are much the same objections to the proposed site as there are to the present pumping station at Love Grove? A—Yes, except that the danger would be a very much greater one than it is at present. Q—What do you consider would be the danger of that site as regards the question of public health? A—I think the principal danger is that it would foul what may be called the lungs of Bombay, the whole of the foreshore of Malabar Hill. I don't think it would have any particular effect upon the native town. Q—Then, in what way do I understand you to say it would be injurious to the health of the people? A—Well, I think it would be a very terrible evil for the foreshore between the Hornby Vellard and Malabar Point to become fouled by sewage. Q—Is there any other objection that strikes you at the moment? A—In the S. W. monsoon it might get into Mahim bay, where, I believe, there is very little current, and it might in that way destroy Bandora and Mahim. Q—Is there any deposit from the present outlet now along that shore? A—No. Q—Either towards Mahim or towards the south? A—Yes, unquestionably towards the south. Q—Where towards the south? A—It extended after the new pumping arrangement was started; I think in 1866 or 1867. The sewage was carried further round the head and more towards Vurjeevundass's house. Q—Have you seen the deposit yourself? A—Not now, but I have often been there before. Q—You know there is a deposit? A—At low tide, certainly. Q—Is there any deposit to the north? A—No, not to the north. There is a very strong current running in that direction. Q—Setting from the south to the north? A—No; a strong current sweeps along the shore there. I think the monsoon current is always from south-west, but during the greater part of the year it runs from north-west. Q—How far down do you say it deposits to the south? Do you think it comes as far as the Breach? A—No, I think not yet. There has been sewage deposit below Mr. Melvill's house. There was a great outcry at one time from the inhabitants of that part of the Breach about a great stench in the elbow opposite Mr. Melvill's house. At that time this elbow was full of mangrove, and below high-water mark the mangrove stems and leaves were clogged with some deposit of a very nasty description indeed. We had the mangrove cleared away, and I do not know whether there has been any stench since then. That occurred just after the new pumping arrangement was started, and we attributed the stench to sewage having been brought in. Q—There is mangrove growing now, is there not, in a bight still further to the south, close to where Mr. Green is living? A—I do not know. Q—Have you seen anything like a sewage deposit in the clefts and crannies of the rocks, in this bight opposite Mr. Melvill's house? A—No, I think it is perfectly clear now. An accidental current may have brought in some sewage. Q—Is there any deposit of sewage on the shore, say a mile and a half or three quarters of a mile to the south of the existing outlet at Love Grove? A—I don't know whether the black appearance of the sand below the Vellard East of Mama Hajani at low tide is due at all to sewage. I think sewage is deposited as far as this (pointing to the map), just beyond Mr. Vurjeevundass's house. Q—You think that as far south as Vurjeevundass's house, is about the ordinary run? A—Yes. Q—And there is no deposit to the north, except just about the outlet and the bay? A—No, but I think throwing sewage into the sea there is a very serious risk to incur.

Mr. Hart—But it is a risk that may be got over by carrying the sewage further out as you suggest?

Mr. Crawford—Yes, I don't see why we should incur the risk at all.

By Mr. Bell—Having the experience of the present outfall for ten years past before us, is not the natural deduction that there would be less deposit with the proposed new arrangement than there has been hitherto? A—I say the evidence is that there *has* been a deposit, and so serious a deposit that the Corporation have had an injunction against them from the High Court, and residents had to give up what was formerly a salubrious residence. I say that is evidence against the outfall, and very serious evidence. Q—We can find no evidence of a sewage deposit at a distance from the outfall; have you found any? A—Yes, as far as here (pointing to the map). Q—That is a matter of how many yards? A—I suppose about 600 yards. Q—That is a very limited area; no more than anybody would be prepared to expect; but there is no reason to believe that the sewage would deposit beyond that?

Mr. Crawford—But you are going to discharge very much more sewage, and you are going to let off in the monsoon, or, say, for six months in the year, a very much larger volume of storm-water at this point. That would have a scouring effect, and you would get sewage deposit here (pointing to the map). At present sewage does not get into the coast current at all. Q—I suppose that nearly ninety-nine hundredths of the sewage discharged at Love Grove is carried away to sea. Is it not probable that if it were discharged from the proposed outlet farther along the coast it would be more likely to go direct to sea than at present? A—No, I do not think so; it is more likely that sewage would be deposited on the shore. If the whole of the sewage is taken out to that point and thrown into the sea, I think it is probable that a larger quantity will get into the current, and will be deposited on the foreshore than is the case now. Q—Simply because of the larger quantity? A—That is one reason, and from that position it will be more likely to get into the coast current.

By Mr. Hart—You have no experience of any nuisance on the Breach Candy coast except the complaint about the place opposite Mr. Melvill's house? A—I know there is a current here. Q—Do you know if it impinges on the coast? A—It impinges on the coast, certainly. After a wreck in that locality I have seen pieces of hencoop and wreckage washed on to shore near Mr. Melvill's house. I say that to make a sewage outfall there is a very serious risk.

By Mr. Bell—But if an examination of the whole of the foreshore shows there is no deposit after pumping from the Love Grove site for ten years, is there any sound reason for supposing there will be a deposit when the sewage is discharged from the proposed outfall? A—There is a deposit on the foreshore. Q—You mean in close proximity to the outfall? A—Yes. Q—But what reason is there to believe there will be a greater deposit from the new outfall because a larger amount of sewage will be discharged? A—I simply say it is a serious risk to run, and you should not run it if you can help it. Q—What does the risk consist in? There is a risk of the sewage getting into the coast current and being deposited on the foreshore? But does not the experience of the past teach the contrary? A—No, I think what experience you have had is against your theory, and shows that sewage will be likely to be deposited.

Mr. Bell—We can find no evidence that sewage is deposited on the shore any considerable distance from the outfall.

Mr. Crawford—Well, there is the fact that within ten years, which is a very short day in the life of a large city, the actual result of the small pumping station which you have had working has been to render its vicinity insalubrious. I say the evidence as far as it has gone is against you.

Mr. Hart—Was not that due rather to the nuisance of the outfall rather than to any deposit along the foreshore?

Mr. Crawford—Do you mean in the cutting?

Mr. Hart—Yes, was not the nuisance complained of by the inhabitants due chiefly to that? A—No, it was a complaint of a deposit below Love Grove.

By Mr. Bell—You have a good knowledge of the whole of this foreshore? A—Yes. Q—And you know that it is a bare rocky shore? If there is likely to be a deposit, how do you account for the fact that no sand nor silt nor sewage is deposited there now? A—As regards sand or silt, I am not sufficient of a marine engineer to be able to explain. The sewage, I think, is intercepted. I believe it is all over the rocks up to low water mark. Q—You think that all the sewage deposit for the last ten years lies a short distance below low water mark? A—I think it probable. Q—If soundings show that there is not the case what would you say is the case? A—Then it will have gone out to sea. Q—If there is no deposit from the sea on this foreshore. Does not that show that there is never likely to be any deposit there? Does it not show there is no tendency to deposit any there? A—Well, the fact, that there is no deposit from the sea there may arise from there being a rocky bottom running out for some distance in deep water with no sand banks near. Q—Does it not show that the current tends rather to carry any loose solid matter away rather than to deposit it? Does not an examination of the foreshore show that? A—That is a marine engineering question, which I cannot answer. Q—Would you not, looking at the state of the foreshore, assume that to be the case? A—No I should argue that it is deep water at that point and that the bottom for a considerable distance is solid rock. Q—If you were told that the water passing along that foreshore holds in suspension a large quantity of sand, and that yet there is no deposit, would that not lead you to believe there is no tendency to deposit on that foreshore. A—I am in ignorance of a question of that kind, I know nothing about it at all. I say the experiment at Love Grove, a very small one, which has already been made, is decidedly against the outfall. Q—Don't let us confuse the two things? The pumping station and the outfall are different. Is there any evidence to show that the complaint in the case before the High Court, which you have alluded to, was against the outfall or against the pumping station? A—It was against the deposit of sewage on the shore. I do not mean to say that I would absolutely reject that outfall, but I say you ought not to discharge sewage there if you can possibly avoid it. Q—Then, supposing we carried the sewage out to Sion; you say there is any amount of land to be got there for irrigation purposes? A—Yes, it is all ready now. Q—But would it not be necessary for the Municipality to take up that land? A—Not a single yard. Q—Would you recommend the Municipality to take sewage out there, at the risk of the people taking it? A—Yes. Q—And without any land on which to form settling tanks? A—Of course, you would require land for settling tanks. Q—Of what area? A—Mr. Walton has not given me the area of the settling tanks, but I think he has put down a lac for their cost. Q—For the value of the land? A—Yes Q—But have you any knowledge yourself of what extent would be required? A—There would be three tanks about 10 ft. deep, I think, I do not know the area. Q—Small tanks? A—No, they would have to be of considerable size? Q—And do you recommend the Municipality to go to the expense of carrying the sewage all the way to Sion, and to construct tanks, with the risk of having no means of disposing of it? A—If the people did not choose to take it, you would only have to run it into the creek on the other side of the Causeway. Q—Into the harbour? A—Yes. Into the creek at the head of the harbour. Q—Sewage and all? A—No; no sewage. Q—The effluent water? A—Yes, the effluent water only. Q—Then the whole of the sewage remains in the tanks? A—Yes. Q—Unpurified? A—You can treat it if you like. Q—What is the treatment? A—Hill's treatment, or any other process. You could adopt whatever was considered the best process. Q—You think it is necessary that before the sewage goes into the settling tanks it should be treated? A—I do not think it necessary, but it may be treated at your option. Q—How would you treat it? A—I should not hesitate to let it alone altogether there; but in deference to the outcry that would be raised I would say, "Let it be treated."

By the President—But do you think yourself, if you are going to use sewage in irrigation, that there is any objection to using crude sewage, in a fresh state, on land properly prepared? A—I would not do that—not within the island of Bombay. Q—Do you think there would be any risk? A—I think so. Q—In using fresh crude sewage on land, for purposes of irrigation? A—I think so; I think there would be considerable risk.

By Mr. Bell—Then, how is the sludge to be disposed of? A—Well, that is a very small matter. The deposit from a million and a half of inhabitants would be about 3,000 cubic feet a day, or rather more. I got these figures from Dr. Lyon. I do not think that is very alarming. Q—What is to be the nature of the tanks? A—Just like the tanks—or what they call tanks—which you see all over the country. They dig out inside and form bunds all round. Q—But don't you think if this system of disposing of the sewage was carried on for any length of time, you would require a much larger area than you appear to assume for the disposal of the sludge. A—No, it is a very small matter. You can go on using the same tanks over again, re-excavating them when they have become dry and using the stuff for re-claiming some of the swamps if you like. Q—Who is to use it? A—I should think the Municipality, Government, I suppose, are going to give all the swamps to the Municipality, or would do it, and I should think that the Municipality would find it an uncommonly paying thing to reclaim them in this way. Q—Would it not be a rather expensive process? A—No, certainly not. Mr. Walton has given me the annual cost of it; in his most able rejoinder to Mr. Braham he goes into the whole thing. He estimates that it will cost Rs. 30,000 a year for chemicals, and that pumps, labour, &c., would be seventy-five thousand and odd rupees a year. His total estimate—and I don't think it would come to more—is Rs. 1,15,580. Q—Is that the cost of disposing of it at Sion? A—Yes, that is at Sion. Mr. Walton says it might be reduced by economy in coal, gas and chemicals, but he thinks it is best to err on the side of excess. Q—And does the Commission understand you to say that for four months in every year, during the monsoon, the whole of the sewage of Bombay is to be poured into the harbour? A—Not the sewage, only the effluent water. Q—But you would continue to pour all sewage into the settling tanks? A—Yes; why not?

Mr. Bell—Well, I should think it would be very injurious.

Mr. Crawford—To whom?

Mr. Bell—To the neighbourhood.

Mr. Crawford—There is no neighbourhood there; and the wind in the monsoon, as a matter of fact, never blows from that quarter. It only blows for fifteen days in the year from that quarter of the island. I don't quite understand the difference you hint at between discharging the sewage in the fair season and in the rains.

Mr. Bell—You have no means of disposing of the effluent water, your settling tanks will have the monsoon water in them.

Mr. Crawford—It will overflow and run down the cutting; the overflow will be a little more rapid, that is all.

By Mr. Bell—Would not the result be that a great portion of the sewage would go into the harbour? A—I don't think so. The effluent water would go into the harbour, nothing more. Q—You have certainly got so much more rainfall on the top of your tanks. In the dry season you have got so much better means of precipitating. I don't see how it is to be accomplished in the monsoon? A—By Hill's process the precipitation and defecation of the sewage takes place *before* it enters the settling tanks. That is why it does not make much difference whether it is at the monsoon or other times. Q—In any season of the year the sludge remains; don't you think it would be very offensive to the neighbourhood? A—No, most certainly not. By Hill's process and by several other processes the defecation of the sewage takes place in the pumps before it goes into the settling tanks at all. There is an injector in the pump cylinder, and as the cylinder fills at the same time the injector puts in the chemicals required for defecation of the sewage, and then the defecated sewage is pumped into the tanks and the sludge is rendered noxious.

The President—Hill's process, like all other chemical processes, is only a clarifying process, and not a purifying process, and there is an amount of organic matter still left in the effluent water, is there not? A—Well, so little that I think it would be perfectly innocuous.

By Mr. Bell—Do you know the cost of the chemicals required for this process? A—Mr. Walton estimates it at Rs. 30,000 a year. Q—For the chemicals alone? A—Yes. Q—Do you know the level of the country round about where you propose to take it to? A—It is high ground there; Colonel Tulloch goes high in order to command the whole country. Q—And the settling tanks consequently would be on a high level? A—There is a hill there, and they would be around the sides or at the foot of the hill. Q—Do you know approximately about what it is above the mean sea level? A—It is 96·82 on Town Hall datum. Q—The general surface of the ground? A—No, the pumping station. Q—Is the whole ground about there the same? A—No, there is a slope there.

By the President—Do you propose a simple filtration in these tanks, or simply to deposit the material that is held in solution in the sewage water? A—Simply a deposit. Q—A deposit of the material held in suspension? A—Yes. Q—A sort of screening process? A—It might be something of that kind. Q—You don't propose any chemical process of any kind? A—Not when it is in the tank. Q.—But even before it comes into the tank? A.—O yes, by Hill's process. Q—That would be expensive, would it not? A—Yes, Rs. 30,000 a year. Q—What necessity is there for that with all the land you have there? A—I say there is no necessity for it. Q—Then, why should you defecate it? A—I myself am perfectly satisfied that the effluent water from the sewage may be made use of, with perfect safety, as I have pointed out, but to satisfy sanitary outcry let it be treated.

The President—That is the view the Commission take, that there is no injury to health. The Commission laboured under the misapprehension that you consider this process absolutely necessary before you throw sewage water on the land.

Mr. Crawford—No, I don't think that. I would not hesitate to use the effluent water screened.

The President—Then we may erase that entirely from the investigation.

Mr. Crawford—Yes; what I say is, if you think it should be defecated, defecate it.

By the President—I understand you to say, then, that you do not see any necessity for using any defecating process in the irrigation of sewage on suitable lands? A—No; but I would have settling tanks, and simply use the effluent water. I would not put raw sewage on the land.

By Mr. Hart—And you would simply allow the sludge to dry? A—I would allow the sludge to dry; and I am perfectly certain there would not be the slightest injury resulting from it.

By Mr. Bell—Your great aim is the disposal of the sewage? A—Yes, utilize it if you can, but at any rate dispose of it there. You have a commodity for sale,—if people choose to pay for it they can have it if they wont take it near the water into the creek. Q—Do you think you would have any return for the Rs. 30,000 a year that you would have to spend? A—I think you would certainly get Rs. 30,000 for the water. I don't know that you would make a profit, but you would certainly not make a loss.

By the President—What is the acreage of the land? A—You can multiply it to almost any extent. Q—What is this area now available—these 2636 acres—is this land the property of Government or of the inhabitants? A—It belongs to the inhabitants. If Mr. Bell would come with me to Sion, I think I could convince him. I do not think sewage utilization would pay, certainly, but you would get some returns to reduce the cost. Q—Is sewage utilization not used rather as a means in England of disposing of sewage in inland towns than on the seaboard? A—Yes.

By Mr. Bell—Does the estimate you have given us represent the additional cost of pumping and everything? A—Yes, it includes everything, and I have no doubt it is above the mark.

By Mr. Hart—Do you think it is advisable to connect the sewage of Colaba with the main system, or would you leave it to be dealt with separately? A—At any rate, I would have the levels of the main system at Colaba so that Colaba could be drained into the general scheme at any time. I think also that by and bye it will be a very important thing to be able to carry sewage from Sion on to the Coorla swamps, reclaimed as they must be by our town sweepings. It will not take very many years to fill up the flats, and then the sweepings will have to go to Coorla again. I think it will yield a very large revenue to irrigate these swamps when reclaimed with town sweepings. Mr. Pedder said they were already too full of manurial matter; but he forgets that they can only yield one crop a year at present, while if you could irrigate them they would yield crops all the year round. There is no doubt that all our town sweepings for the future must go to Coorla. The flats will be filled in four or five years at the most; four hundred acres in ten years is about what the Municipality can reclaim with town sweepings, laying them on about six or seven feet deep. I think that Rs. 6,000 or 7,000 were realized for a monsoon crop off the part already under cultivation.

By the President—You approve, I suppose, Mr. Crawford, of the separation of the storm-waters from the sewage. A—Yes. Q—And of a separate system of drains entirely, as is suggested by Mr. Walton? A—Yes. Q—Have you any idea what is the proportion of night-soil to sewage? A—Allowing twenty gallons a head for sewage, including house sullage and everything, the proportion of night-soil, urine, and water used for ablutionary purposes, averages one and one ninth of a gallon per head. I have arrived at that result by a series of experiments extending over some time, and I think it is to be relied upon. So the proportion is only about one-eighteenth part, and that is not all night-soil—a large proportion of it is water.

This concluded Mr. Crawford's evidence.

Dr. Cook was also examined. His evidence will be published in a future issue.

The Commission adjourned till Thursday next at 2 p.m.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Portable Engine, Hydraulic Press and Pump, Iron Furnance, Building Materials, &c., &.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M., MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Parell Road, behind the Great Eastern Mill, near the Hay Stacks, the undermentioned

Building materials of one large godown about 150 by 40 feet.
Ditto. ditto ditto 80 by 30 feet.
Both tiled and corrugated iron roofs.
One large blast iron furnace about 4 tons.
One hydraulic press and pump for bailing piece goods.
One 8 horse power portable engine upon wheels, the mountings all new (to be seen at work during the sale).
A quantity of cotton waste and other sundries.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c. 10 cases prints.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT TANNA.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tanna on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th December, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, the following valuable properties at Tanna:—

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, stables and buildings, well, mangoes and other trees standing thereon, part of land known as Ghonsalia, situate on the east side of the Dhocally road, leading from Tanna to Coalsette in the subdistrict of Salsette and district of Tanna, in the island of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 34,143 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the property of Shaik Ahmed, deceased, on the west partly by the Dhocally Road aforesaid and partly by a public path, on the north partly by a path and partly by a tank called Dhocally, and on the south by a passage called Weaver's Street, together with any right possessed by the said vendors to draw water from the part of the tank adjoining the said premises.

LOT 2

All that piece or parcel of land, with the well, mangoes and other trees standing thereon, also part of land known as Ghonsalia, situate on the east side of the side Dhocally Road, in the sub-district of Salsette and district of Tanna, in the island of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 37,467½ square yards or there abouts, bounded on the east partly by batty ground belonging respectively to Barick Dhurma Waithee, Bhoodia Fuckee Bhoia and Ahmet Sahib Purka Cazee, and partly by the said Dhocally Tank, on the west partly by the said Dhoocally road, and partly by a salt water nullah, on the north partly by the said salwater nullah and partly by batty ground, belonging to the said Bhoodia Fuckeer Bhoia, and on the south partly by the said Dhocally Tank, and partly by property of Ramsinz Purdasee, together with any right now possessed by the said vendors to draw water from the part of the said tank adjoining the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. LYNCH and TOBIN, Vendor's Solicitors, 5, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th December 1877.

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COME AND SEE.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS.

A splendid and rare opportunity of securing choice and really hand made Oil Paintings and Oleograph in Fancy Gilt Frames by the best Artist of the day.

To be sold without reserve.

On SATURDAY, 8th instant, at 1 p.. m. at their Auction Room in Forbes Street, No 12, to close account of the consigned, Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co have received instruction from the Consignee's Agent at Bombay.

Subjects are

Watering Through, Madonna Della Sedia, Contemplation on the Danube, New Year's Morning, Christmas Eve, Interrupted Duet, College by River Side, Egyptian Girl, Guardian Angels, Highland Cattle, Fisherman's Family Bagatelle, English Coast, Innocence, Stag at Bay, Pluck, Watermill in the Valley, Hasle Catching Cold, Off Scarboro, Hastings, Oil Sketches, Winter Summer, Taste on the sly, a Glap of the Best Moonlight, Fancy Pictures, After Business Hours, Baba's Amusement, Italian Boy and Girl, Lo.es Reneria Sunset, A Present for Grandfather, First Cigar Winter in the Netherlands, Highland of Scotland, Winter in Bavaria, Miramar, Love Letter Autumn, Sheepford, Expectation, Cat Family, Painful Tail, Prince of Wales, Music Lesson, Grape Gatherers, Old Story, Going to the Bath, Whist Party, Please a Penny, Red Riding Hood, Grecian Lady, Summer Morning and Evening, The Bride Frozen River, Ostend Harbour, Shakspear's, Baby in Trouble, View in Switzerland, Sly Glances, Plain Lithographic Pictures, Black ground Pictures in Maple Frames, Double and Single Photographic Frames, about 450, very superior, various Vemer in Gilt and Maple Frames, about 4, 734 feet Silver, Maple, Gilt Moulding of different sizes, Assorted Paper Pictures, Engravings, Prints, Coloured Lithograph, Plain Black ground head, and various Chromos.

Property is on view.

Catalogues are ready and can be had on application to the Auctioneer.

S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th December 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have received per S. S. "Australia," a few Cases of SPARKLING RUDISHEIMER.

Credit.		Cash.	
2 doz.		2 doz.	
Per doz. qts.	pts.	Per doz. qts.	pts.
Rs. 34-0	36-8.	Rs. 32-12	35-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
24th November 1877.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Red	per doz. Rs.	23	0
Ofner, Red and White	,,	24	8
Erlau	,,	16	0
Sparkling White	,,	37	8
OEDENBURG, White	,,	24	8
RUSTER DRY	,,	36	0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage	,,	78	0

SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.

NORWAY BEER.........Rs. 6-6 qts., Rs. 4 2 pts.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Chateau Leoville	Rs. 24	per doz. Qts
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,
Chateau de Franfs	,, 14	,,
Les Canons'	,, 18	,,

HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE,

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 22	,,
Steinwein	,, 22	,,
Ruedesheimer	,, 26	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,

CHAMPAGNE:—

Real Eugene Clicquot	Rs. 40	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,, 22-8	,, Pts.
Theoph. Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	,, 40	,, Qts.
Fleur de Sillery from Aubert Royer and Fils	,, 35	,, ,,
Carte Blanche, ditto	,, 40	,, ,,
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernary	,, 30	,, ,,
Do. do. do.	,, 32	per case of 2 doz. Pts.

SHERRY:—

London Club	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.

BRANDY:—

P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s celebrated Cognac	* Stars	Rs. 22	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	** Stars	Rs. 25	,,
Do. do.	*** Stars	,, 29	,,
Fromy and Roge's well known Cognac,	*** Stars	,, 30	,,

ASPARAGUS:—

Best German	Rs. 25	per doz. Tins.

Outstation Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estèphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Margaux	,, 15	do.
Médoc Pauillac	,, 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	,, 24½	do.
Cantemerle	,, 31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs. 15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	,, 19	do.
Do. Superior	,, 21½	do.

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenhein	,, 19	do.
Scharlachberg	,, 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	,, 32	do.
Rauenthal	,, 37½	do.
Gusenheim Rothenberg	,, 40	do.
Rudesheimberg	,, 41	do.
Marcobrunner	,, 44	do.
Hockheim Dorn Dechaney	,, 45	do.
teinberg	,, 48	do.

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	,, 33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	,, 38½	do.

VERMOUTH.

Premier qualité	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,, 8	do. Pts.

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H. Piper & Co	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR
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KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

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N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints. Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude. Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

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N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

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Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

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AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT INDIA for the SALE of several NEW BRANDS of ALES, WINES, SPIRITS, and CIGARETTES. A liberal commission allowed. Full particulars may be had from Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for the Pondicherry Government, about 4,200 Kilogrammes of the best PETROLEUM. For particulars, &c., apply to the CONSUL for FRANCE at Bombay.

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TO LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.
A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.
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The Chimnies are guaranteed not to break from heat.

An early inspection is requested.

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D. B. Express Rifle, 450 and 500 gauge, complete ....Rs. 500
Single Snider Express Rifle, 450 bore, complete .... ,, 325
D. B. C. F., Smooth bore, Shot Gun, complete .... ,, 300

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS and SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p. m., for the purpose of electing an Auditor in the room of Mr. S. W. Read, deceased.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, November 9, 1877.

ART EXHIBITION.

UNDER the patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, it is proposed to inaugurate the new building for the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art, by holding an EXHIBITION of FINE ART there in the 1st or 2nd week of February 1878. Those interested in the movement are invited to meet the Municipal Commissioner at his Office, on SATURDAY, 8th instant, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Committee of Management.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Dec. 1, 1877.

TO LANDING AGENTS AND MUCCADUMS

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for landing cargoes from vessels in the harbour on the Company's wharves at Colaba,

1. By steam barges, or by ordinary barges of not less than 70 tons, with steam towage.
2. By large cargo boats not under 50 tons, with steam towage.

Lists of the principal articles usually landed may be seen at the Company's Office in Bruce Lane.

Tenders will be received up to 15th December proximo.

By Order of the Board,
J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 30th November 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS PETTY STORES required by the Company for 12 months from 1st January 1878.

Forms of Tender may be obtained, and samples seen, and further particulars learned, upon application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders will be received if accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One Thousand) in Cash, or Government Paper, by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept nor to assign reason for the rejection of any Tender.

ALFRED KING.
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, November 16, 1877.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COD LIVER OIL.

WE have just received from Norway our annual supply of the above Oil. It is reported to be the finest produced for many Seasons, the fisheries having been unusually successful. We would strongly recommend patients to lay in a supply.

Pints...... Re. 1-4 Dozen...... s. 12

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
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GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
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TASMANIA.

A FRESH SUPPLY of TASMANIAN JAMS just received by direct shipment from

HOBART TOWN,

being the first large shipment of the season, it is intended to increase the sale of these celebrated Jams and introduce them more extensively, that they are now offered at a

REDUCED PRICE OF

Rs. 5-8 per dozen Tins, or } for Cash only.
As. 8 per single Tin, }

Those who have not yet tried the above Jams, consisting of—

Raspberry, Gooseberry, Orleans Plum, | Black Currant, Greengage, Golden Drop,

Precieusse De Tours Plum, a great favourite, should not lose this opportunity, before the rates are advanced, owing to the failure of the fruit season in the Home Markets and the pressure of the demand on the Tasmanian Jams, which are also not always procurable.

Apply to
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SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ....Rs. 350
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Do. ,, Crystal-Faced Do. Do. ....,, 330
Do. ,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. ....,, 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ....Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ....Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance............ ,, 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting ....Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance........................Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs.120
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IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
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German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time.....................Rs. 30 each

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Gold Chronographs and Chronometers .... 550 ,, 800

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WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
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Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NOTICES.

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For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 5 pp

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

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VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consign ments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

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Trade-Mark—A Goat's Head

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Patent Glacé and Six-Cord Soft Cottons for Hand and Machine sewing may be obtained through all respectable merchants.

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The Only Prize Medal ....London, 1851.
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CAUTION—The genuine article has the name "Brooks" on each ticket.

J. BROOK & BROS.,
MELTHAM MILLS.

BRAVAIS' DIALYSED IRON,
THE SIMPLEST AND BEST TONIC.
PURE IRON & OXYGEN COMBINED,
IN THE FORM OF A CONCENTRATED SOLUTION,
Without the admixture of any DRUG or ACID.

These drops have no inky flavour or styptic taste, and can be taken continuously, even by the most delicate persons, without producing Constipation, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite or Headache, *and without injuring or blackening the teeth*.

They will be found invaluable, especially for women and children, in all cases of general weakness or debility, and are taken with the greatest facility on a small piece of sugar, or in a glass of wine.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON MEDICAL PRESS.

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Bottles, in Card Case, with Pipette Drop Measure 4s. 6d. and 3 each. Doses specified on each Bottle.

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N.B.—Native Dealers supplied on liberal Terms.

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At the Great Centennial Exhibition the DIPLOMA and FIRST PRIZE were awarded for this Oil, which had previously obtained the only FIRST PRIZES at TWELVE International Exhibitions in Europe—London, Paris, Vienna, Moscow, &c., &c.

"Moller's Cod Liver Oil" is the ONLY ONE that has received such unparalleled distinction, but especial significance attaches to the award of the Philadelphia Exhibition, in that, "Moller's Cod Liver Oil" has surpassed the Newfoundland Oils EVEN in their own country, and thus conclusively proved its superiority over all others, whether pale or brown.

From an overwhelming mass of Testimonial from medical authorities of the highest rank, some of the latest are:—

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Suffolk House, Coatham, April 10th, 1876.

W. DOMETT STONE, ESQ., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons Physician to the Finsbury, and to the Western and General Dispensaries: Editor of the half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences; Author of "An Epitome of Therapeutics," &c.

19, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.,
17th November, 1876.

"MOLLER'S COD-LIVER OIL is, in my opinion, unquestionably the best immeasurably superior to the Brown Oil—more palatable, and far more efficacious."

Sold in capsuled bottles at the Godowns of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and by all Chemist and Druggists. Ask for Moller's.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

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Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

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INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

was be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

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THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. BY ALFRED H. BROWN.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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DRUGS, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations, Patent Medicines, Nursery, Toilet, Smokers' and Household Requisites, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Medicated Confectionery and a variety of miscellaneous articles always in stock.

Prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed at any time during the day or night.

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SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

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IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE "GUIDE" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the Work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Times*, Aug. 9, 1877.)

MACLEAN'S "GUIDE TO BOMBAY" has reached a second edition within the first year of its publication. It is one of the most scholarly and carefully prepared guide books it has ever been our pleasure to examine. Bombay is indeed a city of singular interest, as well from the beauty and importance of its geographical position as its physical and political history. Bombay, the modern emporium of the commerce of Europe and Southern Asia, represents the mediæval city of Tannah on the Tannah River, of which Bombay harbour is the estuary, and the more famous ancient city of Callian still higher up the river. In fact, as the Tannah River silted up, the great Indian emporium of the seaborne trade between Asia and Europe and Africa had to be successively changed from Callian to Tannah, and from Tannah to Bombay. There is thus a complete parallelism between the geology of the Tannah River and the history of India, Callian representing the Hindu, Tannah the Mahomedan, and Bombay the European period of Indian history. With such a physical and historical pedigree, Bombay and its neighbourhood cannot fail to abound in facts, the "long results of time," of the profoundest interest, and the highest praise we can give to "Maclean's Guide" is, that it is worthy of the city it so pleasantly and accurately describes.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Maclean's "Guide to Bombay" is a valuable hand-book. It gives a very full account of the trade and industry, and the system of Government and revenue, of the Presidency, while the "description of the city" contains all that the tourist and resident might need to know. The book is one of the most useful Guides we have seen published in India, and supplies, for Bombay, what Murray's well-known publications do for the principal cities of Europe. With Maclean to lead him by the hand, the English traveller could become thoroughly acquainted with Bombay and its people, its institutions, its public buildings, and its history, past and present, in a few days; and on his return to England he could astonish his bewildered countrymen by the amount of knowledge which he had picked up in so short a time. ?

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street.

(*Morning Post*, Oct. 18.)

IT is not surprising that this useful volume should be passing into a third edition. Our Indian Empire has been brought so near to us by the increased facilities of intercommunication, and its interests are now so identified with those of England, that a good guide-book to Bombay, its great commercial capital, has become a matter of necessity. Mr. Maclean's publication is most complete in its way; supplying much historical, geographical, and statistical information, with well-drawn descriptions of everything worthy of note. The account first relates to the natural features and position of the city, the derivation of its name, and the cession of the island on which it stands to England, in 1661, as part of the dowry of the Infanta Katharine on her marriage with Charles II. Then the history is told in epitome of the first and second Mahratta wars till the treaty of peace between the contending parties in 1783, with the other military operations, offensive and defensive, the political events, railway projects, and so forth which have taken place under British rule in that part of India during the present century. Much valuable information is especially given respecting the "trade and industry" and the "Government and revenue" administration at Bombay, followed by an interesting sketch of the city in its special claims to attention; the aspect it presents to the voyager on approaching the shore by steamer, its public buildings, harbour defences, and other features; as well as the recent improvements which have been carried out. The several chapters on the subjects thus slightly indicated, with two more describing the "Native Festivals" and "Excursions from Bombay," supplemented by some useful steamer and railways tables, constitute the bulk of the first part of the volume. The second part is the *bona fide* "Bombay Directory," a mere summary of the contents of which will sufficiently attest the value and completeness of Mr. Maclean's publication, whether for the use of travellers, residents in Bombay, or merchants engaged in trade with Ind .

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

"Bull Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.

This splendid Ale is the choicest production of Messrs. Bass's famous brewery and the Bottlers (Read Brothers of London) have spared no expense to supply Indian consumers with English malt liquor of the finest possible quality. It contains the valuable Tonic Bitter principles derived from Kent and Surrey hops of only the best growth and greatest delicacy of flavor and its lightness and sparkling brilliancy commend themselves.

Messrs. Read Brothers possess magnificent stores fitted with the best modern appliances and their long experience has been specially devoted to bottling Messrs. Bass's Ales for exportation. The Beer is in Champagne bottles which exhibit its great brilliancy and being thoroughly matured before bottling it bears up-country transit remarkably well.

BREWED from picked materials and with water naturally charged with the crystal salts peculiar to the Burton district.

HOPPED with the choicest growths of Kent and Surrey hops, possessing tonic bitter principles of the most refined delicacy.

Carefully selected at Burton during the cold brewing weather, sent to London, kept in Read Brothers' splendid stores until well matured, and then bottled by them.

CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES are the best—they hold more than the ordinary bottles, and they travel with less breakage.

Messrs. BASS'S red triangle label guarantees the brewing, and it is endorsed by the "Bull Dog" label on the reverse side of the bottle.

THE SPARKLING LIGHTNESS of this Ale renders it most suitable for hot climates, and with its nutritive virtues, ranks it as "the national beverage at its best."

NEW SEASON'S BEER.

The quality of the New Season's Beer, which we are now importing, will prove much superior to our first supplies. No better Beer can possibly be shipped, and as it gets the advantage of Messrs. Read Brothers' bottling patents in addition, the *present* shipments will defy comparison.

	NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts..............per doz.	5	8	5	12	*Duties included.*
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ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

☞ *MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.*

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AND
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Bombay, Oct. 1877.

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LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

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which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

J. & P. COATS' SEWING COTTON

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOUR SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

EXTRA GLACE COTTON.

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For superior strength and excellent quality. Unsurpassed in Quality.

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These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

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LOCKETS.—*Plain Gold, Nos.* 1 *to* 12, *Rs.* 17 *to* 95. *Engraved, Rs.* 20 *to* 105. *Se with Gems, Rs.* 28 *to* 500. *The Guinea Locket, reverse set with Stone for Seal, Rs.* 55. *Half Guinea size, Rs.* 38. *Quarter size, Rs.* 26.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.—*With Collar Button, in sets, Plain, Engraved, Chased or Enamelled Gold, in Cases, Rs.* 40 *to* 100.

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Rampart Row, November 27, 1877.

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MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue...	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ...	,,	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	,,	3	0
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Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	,,	33	0
Leather Case for do.	,,	3	0

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18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
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Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
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Claims settled in Bombay promptly by

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ANNUAL INCOME, 1876	£1,475,858
FIRE RESERVE	£1,000,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE	£2,738,071
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£5,494,034

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers. For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.

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The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
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DECLARATION OF BONUS.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

HEAD OFFICE:—MEERUT. | BRANCH OFFICE:—BOMBAY
CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY TRANSACTED.

The Company's Affairs are ANNUALLY *Investigated by an* INDEPENDENT *Actuary.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASCERTAINED SURPLUS IS MADE EVERY FIVE YEARS.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT AN AUDITOR.

THE PROFITS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED.

THE BUSINESS of the Company embraces LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, and PENSIONS. THE PREMIUMS for Assurances, either with or without PARTICIPATION in PROFITS, are *as low as is consistent with perfect safety* to the Assured, having recently been revised by Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the most experienced and leading Actuaries in England. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS for PENSION are 10 per cent. *lower* for Widows' Pensions than the reduced rates of the Uncovenanted Service Fund. THE CLAIMS paid exceed Rs. 1,50,000. THE DIRECTORS have, acting on the advice of their Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, agreed to divide NINE-TENTHS or 90 per cent of the PROFITS to PARTICIPATING POLICY-HOLDERS every FIVE YEARS by REDUCING their ANNUAL PREMIUMS. *New Entrants participating at each Division. The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profits will bring down the cost of Life Assurance (with perfect safety) to the lowest possible point.* NO BETTER PLAN OF DIVIDING PROFITS CAN BE OBTAINED.

FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.

THE FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the ASCERTAINED SURPLUS 26 and ½ per cent. is recommended by the Actuary to be carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders, who have paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, will be entitled to a gross reduction of FORTY PER CENT. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies of a more recent date share in proportion.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE OF REDUCTION OF PREMIUM.

Date.	Amount of Policy.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premiums for 5 years to 1879.	Reduction.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. A. P. cent.
1870 February	1000	44 8 0	26 11 2	17 12 10=40 per
1871 May	1000	70 5 0	47 13 [illegible]	22 8 0=32 ,,
1872 March ..	1000	41 1 0	31 3 5	9 13 7=24 ,,

Policy-Holders, who had paid Two and One year's premium during 1874, will be entitled to a reduction of 24 per cent. on the payment of the 4th Annual Premium to continue during the Quinquennium ending 1879.

Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September, 1875:—"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

IMPORTANT TO NEW ENTRANTS.

The mode of apportioning profits adopted by this Office is at once *simple* and *equitable* in its operation, and is opposed to every form of the *Tontine System*, by which the greater part of the profits of many Offices, both Mutual and Proprietory, is appropriated by the older Members to the prejudice of NEW ENTRANTS. In this Office every Policy-Holder, however recent, has his fair share of Profits equally with the earliest Entrants.

For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agents or Secretary.

D. LANCASTER,
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